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REPORT
ON
THE ADMINISTRATION
OF
AJMERE-MERWARA
FOR
18 91-92.



Published by Authority.

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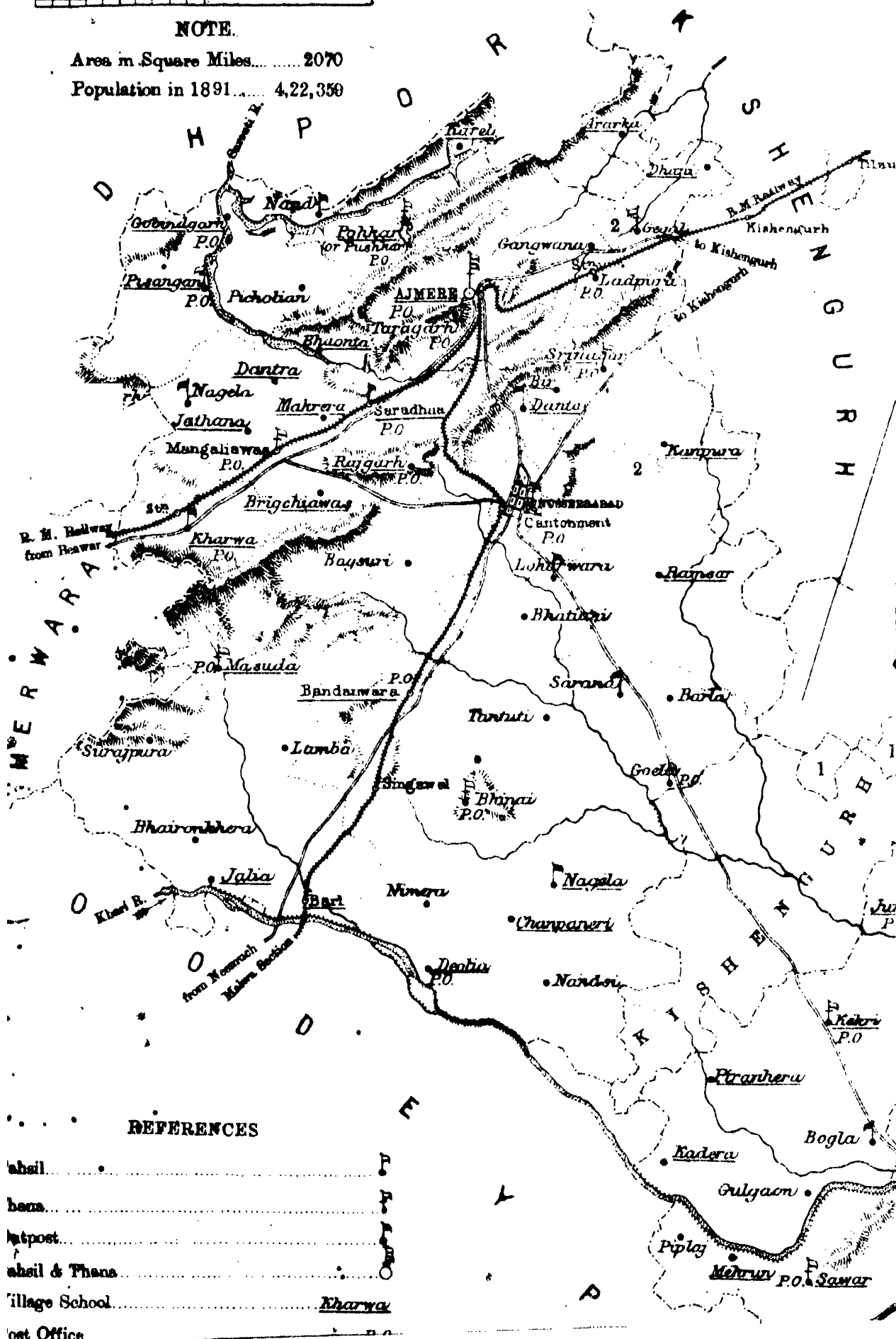
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AJMER E

Area in Square Miles..... 2070

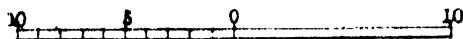
Population in 1891..... 4,22,350



District

MERWARA

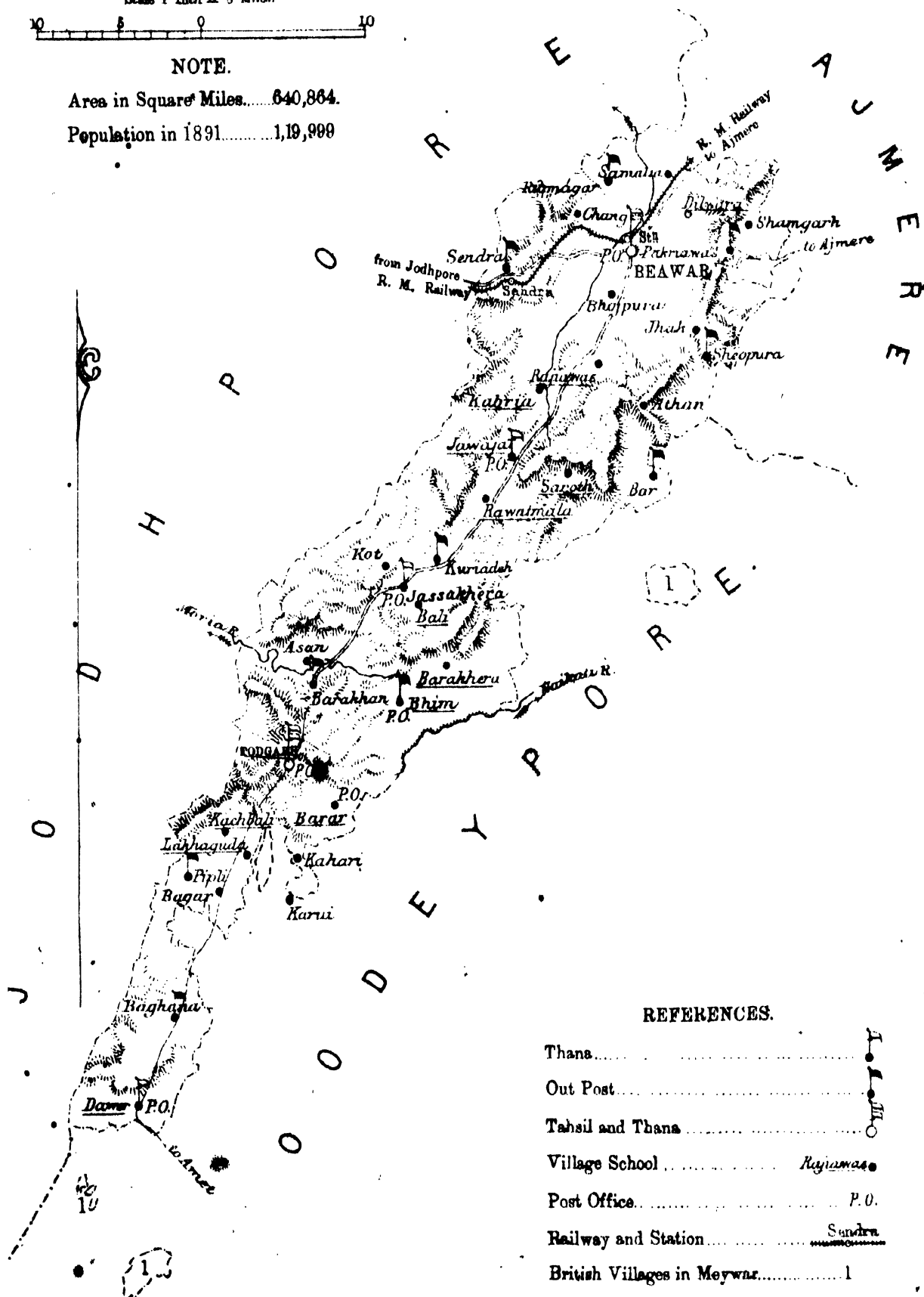
Scale 1 Inch = 8 Miles.



NOTE.

Area in Square Miles.....640,864.

Population in 1891.....1,19,999



REFERENCES.

Thana.....	
Out Post.....	
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Village School.....	
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* Reg. No. 24, Census, Ajmer. - Mar. 28.-29.
 * Reg. No. 24, S. I. D. - Aug. 28.-29.
 * Reg. No. 24, S. I. D. - Jan. 23.-75.
 * Reg. No. 24, Works, I. - Nov. 28.-75.
 * Reg. No. 24, P. M. - Dec. 23.-194.

No. 247-111 of 1893.

FROM

COLONEL G. H. TREVOR, C.S.I.,
Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara,

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Dated Abu, the 4th March 1893.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward the Ajmere-Merwara Administration Report for the year 1891-92, prepared by the Officiating Commissioner, Mr. A. H. T. Martindale, C.S.

COURTS OF WARDS.

2. The total number of estates under the management of the Court of Wards at the close of 1890-91 was 14.

In the year under review, the Estate of Govindgarh came under management, owing to the death of the Istimrardar and the minority of the heir, while the Estate of Jharwasa was restored to its owner at his own request.

In consequence of the recent scarcity, the financial condition of the estates was rather unsatisfactory. The total demand for the year was R1,10,447, of which R92,173 were collected, R211 were remitted, and R18,060 remained outstanding at the close of the year.

The total expenditure, viz., R1,24,495, exceeded the receipts for the year by R32,322, which reduced the balance at credit of the estates from R58,026 at the end of 1890-91, to R25,704 at the end of 1891-92.

The unfavourable seasons prevented the estates from paying in full the *dami* instalments due from some, and necessitated suspensions of Government demand and cesses, amounting to R3,162, due from five of the estates; while *takavi* loans, amounting to R4,900, were obtained on behalf of three of them. Several of the estates had to borrow money to defray the working expenses of the year. The management charges in the majority of the estates again exceeded 5 per cent. of the total realizations. This could not be helped, as the establishments could not be reduced in proportion to the decrease in the collections.

The Thakurs of Sadara, Deolia, Raghunathgarh, and Piplaj being now in their 21st years will soon attain their majority.

The finances of the two shares in the Morajhari Jagir, which were brought under management in 1890 under the Dami Regulation, do not seem to have suffered much from the scarcity, as the demand for the year was collected in

full. The amount of the instalment fixed for repayment of the *dami* loan having been found to be very high and disproportionate to the income of the estate, was reduced during the year from R750 to R375 per annum.

The incumbered estate of the Khwaja Saheb's Durgah did not escape the evil effects of the scarcity, which with other causes tended to diminish its receipts on the one hand and enhance the expenditure on the other. The consequence was that a sum of R2,000 only, as against R5,000 in the preceding year, was paid towards the liquidation of the Government debt. The interest accruing on this debt during the year amounted to R2,246, so that the debt was actually increased by R246 and amounted to R37,695 on 31st March 1892, against R37,449 on the same date in the year before. The Agent hopes for better results in the current year.

POLICE.

3. The strength of the entire Police force rose from 635 in 1890 to 640 in 1891, owing to the augmentation of the Nusseerabad Cantonment Police by one head constable and four constables. In Ajmere a monthly charge of R230, on account of the pay of three officers and twelve men previously met from Municipal Funds, was transferred to Imperial charge. Thus the Imperial charge for 1891 rose to R87,809 from R86,239 in 1890, and the charge debitable to other sources fell from R21,089 in 1890 to R19,879 in 1891.

The temporary entertainment of 32 additional constables was necessitated by the scarcity prevailing in the district. The cost of this additional force was, however, met, till the close of the year, from the Chaukidari Fund.

The following comparative table shows the number of officers and men of the force who were punished during the last three years, and, so far as it goes, indicates a gradual improvement in the discipline of the force :—

	Officers.	Men.	Total.
1889	35	80	= 115
1890	15	70	= 85
1891	12	60	= 72

In 1891, 68 officers and men were departmentally punished, viz., 34 with fine, 8 with suspension, 11 with degradation, and 15 with dismissal.

The amount paid in rewards for exceptional skill or vigilance was R542 in 1891 against R461 in 1890 and R765 in 1889.

An increase of serious offences committed during the year was noticeable under the following heads :—

	Cases.
Grievous hurt of which there were altogether	41
Drugging	4
Dacoity	25
Robbery	450
Lurking house-trespass and theft	605

while cases of murder and attempts to murder decreased from 12 to 6.

Of the four murder cases reported during the year, only one was brought home to the accused, who was sentenced to transportation for life.

The remarkable increase under dacoity, of which there was not a single case in 1890, and only five in the last preceding ten years, was due to disturbances of September 1891, which led to the commission of many offences technically defined as "dacoity," though they might more fitly be described as "grain rioting." They were the outcome of resentment against money-lenders (Bohras) who, owing to the failure of rain and the unfavourable nature of the season, refused advances either in grain or money to cultivators, who had been accustomed to look on such advances as a matter almost of right.

The rapid spread of these disturbances, after they had once commenced, rendered it necessary for troops to be called out to assist the police and even to fire on the rioters, seven of whom and one chowkidar unfortunately lost their lives. But the demonstration had the effect of quelling an outburst of lawlessness, as transient as it was misguided, so effectually, that although distress subsequently increased in intensity, there has been but little crime during several trying months. Special precautions were naturally taken to guard against more riots, and relief works provided a sufficiency of food for all who chose to go to them. One thousand and four persons were arrested for participation in the riots of September, and 749 were convicted and 177 acquitted or discharged, while 78 were awaiting trial at the end of the year.

Out of 3,139 true cases dealt with by the police during the year, 2,189 were investigated, and of these, 2,186 or 99·86 per cent. were prosecuted to conviction.

Of 3,938 persons arrested, including those who appeared on process, 18 died, escaped, or were transferred without trial: 3,920 were prosecuted, of whom about 84 per cent. against 88½ per cent. in 1890 were convicted and 13 per cent. against 11½ per cent. acquitted or discharged.

The estimated total value of property stolen during the year was greatly in excess of that for the preceding year, the figures for 1891 and 1890 being R1,07,663 and R33,562 respectively. The increase, viz., R74,101, is mainly attributed to the property reported to have been plundered in the grain riots, which was put down at R70,000, and is believed to have been grossly exaggerated. Figures of this kind are always unreliable, and therefore I do not regard as severely as I should do otherwise the unsatisfactory result that the value of property recovered in 1891 was only 14·89 per cent. of the estimated value of property stolen, the corresponding proportion in 1890 being 50·31 per cent.

The total number of persons who appeared before the Courts in non-cognizable offences during the year was 4,256. Of these—

2,486 were discharged.	1,396 convicted.
240 acquitted.	6 died.
128 awaited trial at the end of the year.	

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

4. Out of 4,871 offences reported during the year against 5,991 in 1890, only 4,275 against 4,988 were returned as true. They consisted of—

1,014	against 1,376 in 1890, offences affecting the human body.
857	„ 787 against property.
228	„ 248 offences falling under other provisions of the Code.
2,101	„ 2,457 under special and local laws.
75	„ 120 under the Salt Act.
4,275	4,988

Offences against property show an increase of 70, which, considering the fact that the district has been suffering from scarcity, is insignificant. There were serious grain riots in September in Ajmere, which have been separately reported on and regarding which it may be said that they cast no reflection on the generally orderly character of the district during late years.

Out of 8,380 persons appearing before the various courts during the year, 3,238 or 39·91 per cent. were discharged or acquitted, 4,688 or 57·78 per cent. were convicted, 24 died, escaped, or were transferred to courts beyond the

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF

district, and the cases of the rest were either referred to higher tribunals or remained pending at the close of the year.

Owing to the pressure of work entailed on the officers by the scarcity, the average duration of each case disposed of by the Magistrates (7·30 days) exceeded that of the preceding year by ·33 days, and of those disposed of by the Sessions Court by 11·07 days. As the Commissioner and Sessions Judge required assistance, the Judicial Assistant Commissioner was invested with the powers of Assistant Sessions Judge.

Eight thousand one hundred and seventy-four witnesses were examined during the year, of whom 7,393 were detained for one day, 483 two days, 189 three, and 109 four days and more. Eight hundred and eighty-six persons were sentenced to imprisonment, only one of them to a term of ten years, and one to transportation for life—71 to seven years and under, and the rest to terms varying from fifteen days to two years. No one was sentenced to capital punishment; 3,469 persons were fined. Of the total amount imposed as fines, viz., Rs15,606, Rs10,798 were realized, from which Rs43 were paid by way of compensation: 469 persons against 93 in 1890 were punished with whipping. The increase under this head is attributable to grain riots in September 1891, when this mode of punishment was resorted to with the object of producing a deterrent effect.

During the year the number of appeals from the decisions of the lower courts was 488, of which 275 came before the District Magistrates and 213 before the Sessions Judge. Of the former, the order or sentence of the lower court was confirmed in 174 cases and reduced or reversed in 91; 10 appeals remained pending at the end of the year. Of appeals heard by the Sessions Judge, the order or sentence appealed against was confirmed in 30 cases, reduced or otherwise altered in 13, and reversed in 7. One hundred and sixty appeals were summarily rejected and 3 remained pending at the close of the year: 37 cases involving 55 persons were tried by the Magistrates in Ajmere-Merwara for offences committed within the Rajputana Railway limits: 18 persons were discharged or acquitted and 37 convicted.

HIGH COURT.

During the year no sentence of capital punishment was referred to the High Court for confirmation. In 1890 three capital sentences were passed.

Sixty-one appeals were received, including two pending from the previous year, and were all disposed of excepting two. In two appeals the convictions were set aside, in seven the sentence was reduced, and the remainder were rejected.

Out of ten applications for revision, seven were disposed of, leaving three pending. In two cases the conviction was set aside and in one the sentence was reduced. There was no case calling for enhancement of sentence.

JAIL.

5. During the year, 1,824 persons against 1,282 in 1890, of whom 883 against 475 were under-trial prisoners, were admitted into the jail. The increase noticeable in the number of prisoners admitted in the year under review was caused by the grain riots in September 1891.

To prevent overcrowding, 115 prisoners were, after the close of the year, transferred to the Agra Central Jail.

The average daily number of juvenile prisoners shows an increase of 3·03 as compared with the preceding year, when it was 10·79. An increase is also noticeable in prison offences, which rose from 26 in 1890, to 37 in 1891; 25 of the offenders were punished with solitary confinement, 5 were put on reduced diet, and the remaining 7 were whipped.

One of the prisoners while outside the jail attempted to escape, but was recaptured by a jemadar who followed him.

A lithographic press was introduced during the year in the Jail Factory.

The gross total expenditure of the Jail amounted to R27,320 against R27,904 in the preceding year, of which R14,019 against R16,596 represented net cost to Government, the balance being realizations from Native States for maintenance of their prisoners and surplus receipts of the Jail Factory.

The health of the prisoners was good during the year except towards the close, when influenza attacked a great many of them.

The administration of the Jail during the year was satisfactory.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

6. As compared with the figures for 1890, there was a falling off of 2,481 in the number of suits instituted during the year, which amounted to 7,494. The decrease is attributable mainly to the scarcity from which the district suffered throughout the year under report. Seven thousand two hundred and ninety-six suits were newly instituted, the majority being, as usual, suits for money or moveables, which amounted to about 90½ per cent., while revenue and title or other suits came to a little over 9½ per cent. The corresponding figures in 1890 were 88·36 and 11·64 per cent. The decrease in the number of suits instituted, naturally affected the total value of the subject-matter, which fell from R6,37,756 in 1890 to R4,78,805 in 1891, showing a decrease of R1,58,951; 8,506 suits came up for disposal against 11,080 in 1890, 7,701 against 10,068 were disposed of and 805 against 1,012 remained pending at the close of the year. Of the 805 pending cases, 635 were in Ajmere and 170 in Merwara. One hundred and sixteen of the former were in the Judicial Assistant Commissioner's Court and of the latter 115 were in the Small Cause Court at Beawar.

Two hundred and eight cases against 134 in the previous year remained pending over three months. The largest number of these, viz., 59, was in the Court of the Naib Tehsildar, Ajmere.

The average duration of contested cases increased from 52·04 days in 1890 to 54·56 days in 1891, while that of uncontested cases decreased from 35·37 to 27·86 days (though the average duration of these also increased in the courts of the Stipendiary as distinguished from Honorary Sub-Judges and Munsiffs): This increase was due to an unusual pressure of administrative and other work connected with the prevailing scarcity.

Of the 5,912 witnesses who appeared before the various courts during the year, 5,360 were detained for one day, 335 for two, and 217 for three days or more.

The number of appeals preferred during the year in the Courts of the Subordinate Judges, 1st class, was 104, and of those pending from the preceding year 22, in all 126, of which 99 were disposed of as detailed below:—

The decisions appealed against were confirmed in 65, modified in 5, and reversed in 15 cases, 3 appeals were remanded for further enquiry and 11 struck off or withdrawn. Out of 18 applications for declaration of insolvency, 7 were rejected and 11 remained undisposed of at the end of the year.

No suits of original jurisdiction were tried by the District Judge. Of 135 miscellaneous cases (against 88 in 1890) which came before him, all, excepting 12, were disposed of. Considerable improvement is noticeable in the average duration of these cases, which diminished from 39·47 days in 1890 to 14·91 days in 1891. There was an increase of 47 in the number of miscellaneous cases as compared with the preceding year. This increase is said to be due to the operation of the Succession Certificate Act. Such certificates were

granted for debts, amounting to R1,06,856 against R1,01,536 in 1890, realizing R2,390 against R2,120 as fees in court-fee stamps.

Of 63 appeals lodged in the Court of the District Judge, 20 were returned as undisposed of at the end of the year, but the Commissioner's report shows that this return was erroneous, and that there were actually more than 100 appeals pending, though not shown as such, because no date had been fixed for their disposal. The average duration of these cases rose from 77·52 days in 1890 to 111·18 in 1891.

The diminution in the number of suits and enhancement in the average duration thereof was caused by the prevalence of scarcity which demanded the attention of most of the officers of the district. To afford assistance in meeting the unusual strain the services of two Extra Assistant Commissioners, Bhai Arjan Singh and Sayud Dilawar Ali Shah, were temporarily obtained from the Punjab. They joined the district shortly before the close of the year and rendered great assistance to the local officials in the disposal of judicial work.

HIGH COURT.

The number of appeals for disposal in the High Court was eleven, the same as in 1890. Of these nine were disposed of, leaving two pending at the close of the year, against three at the end of 1890. In all appeals disposed of, the decrees of the lower court were confirmed. Four applications for revision were transmitted to the High Court, North-Western Provinces, under section 26 of the Ajmere Courts Regulation as amended in 1890.

The following table shows the number of applications for revision disposed of in 1891 as compared with the preceding year:—

YEAR.	Pending from the preceding year.	Received during the year.	TOTAL.	Disposed of during the year.	Remaining pending at the close of the year.
1890 . . .	2	65	67	59	8
1891 . . .	8	47	55	51*	4

* In five of the above cases the orders of the lower courts were reversed against one in 1890.

REGISTRATION.

7. The statistics of the year under review show a slight increase in work (as compared with the figures for the preceding year) in the Sub-Registrars' offices at Ajmere and Beawar, and decrease in those at Nusseerabad, Kekri, Todgarh, and Deoli.

The total number of documents registered during the year shows a falling off of 126, *i.e.*, from 1,523 in 1890-91 to 1,397 in 1891-92.

Twenty decimal fifty-four per cent. (*i.e.*, 2·71 per cent. less than in 1890 91) of the documents registered came under optional registration, and the rest under compulsory.

Notwithstanding the decrease in the number of documents brought under registration and consequent diminution in the income of the department, the financial results of the year show, owing to savings in the expenditure, an improvement over that of the preceding year, thus—

	1890-91.	1891-92.
	R	R
Receipts	4,106	3,970
Charges	1,629	1,427
Savings	2,477	2,543
	Increase R66.	

The most important feature in the registration statistics is thus referred to in the Commissioner's Report—

The area of the agricultural land covered by sale-deeds registered during the year amounted to 1,913 bighas against 1,722 in 1890-91, and that of the land transferred by registered mortgage-deeds rose from 4,115 bighas in the previous year to 5,057 bighas in 1891-92. The working of the Department presented no marked feature during the year under review, which was a period of scarcity and general pressure. The assistance so freely rendered by Government to the people of all classes throughout the district had probably a considerable effect in reducing the number of transfers by sale and mortgage of immoveable property, which might otherwise have been expected to reach a higher figure.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

8. The total number and the localities of the three Municipalities of Ajmere, Beawar, and Kekri remained unchanged during the year.

The unsettled state of affairs in the Ajmere Municipality, to which an allusion was made in the report of 1890-91, culminated in the resignation of a majority of the members of the Committee. From 21st August to 12th November 1891 the work of the Committee was carried out by the official members alone, whose proceedings the Chief Commissioner is glad to note were marked by good and energetic work. A new election was held in October 1891, but as four of the gentlemen elected refused to act on the Committee, a fresh election was arranged to fill the vacancies. Since the close of the year 1891 matters have proceeded harmoniously, and there are not wanting signs of vitality and improved organization which, with judicious management, may be trusted to produce good results in the near future.

Two works of first-class importance will make this year memorable so far as Ajmere is concerned. First, the success of the temporary expedient for bringing water into the city from the Budda Pushkar lake to relieve the water famine consequent on the drying up of the Ana Sagar lake and subsidiary sources; and, second, the commencement of the scheme for giving the Municipality a permanent supply of pure water by constructing Foy Sagar tank, near Kazipura village, about three miles above Ajmere. The Budda Pushkar water was introduced on 1st April 1892, and the Foy Sagar was formally opened in November 1892. Both these works were carried out by the help of a loan from the Government of India.

In Beawar the year is signalized by the introduction of the revised octroi refund rules which have proved successful beyond expectation. Another important measure was the amalgamation of the English portion of the Municipal school with the United Presbyterian Mission School, to which the Committee contributed a donation of Rs. 2,000, while it raised its yearly allotment to the school fund.

The Committee worked energetically and judiciously to obviate the effects of the scarcity, and the funds expended have been productive of results in improved communications and water-supply which will permanently benefit the residents.

The management of the Kekri Municipality was intelligently supervised, but the town is still backward, and there is room for further improvements.

The incidence of octroi taxation per head was Ans. 13-2 against Rs. 11-8 in the previous year in Ajmere, Rs. 10-3 against Ans. 15-7 in Beawar, and Ans. 10-6 against Ans. 11-0 in Kekri, showing satisfactory results in the Municipalities of Ajmere and Kekri. In Ajmere Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Newman tendered his resignation as Chairman in November 1891, and Mr. F. L. Reid succeeded him.

The total income exclusive of the opening balances of the three municipalities amounted to R3,60,015, as compared with R2,05,313 during the preceding year, showing an increase of R1,54,702. Including the opening balances, the total assets amounted to R4,39,366. The increase is principally due to the large sum of R1,29,302 having been drawn from the Government loan for prosecution of the water-supply schemes in Ajmere, also to the realizations, amounting to R45,000, in Beawar from the sale of Government Promissory Notes standing in the name of the Municipality. Putting aside these large items of income, there was a decrease in the normal income, of R9,808 in Ajmere and R11,852 in Beawar. The aggregate expenditure rose from R2,01,776 during the previous year to R3,48,307 during the year under report, showing an increase of R1,46,531. The large increase is due to the temporary and permanent water-supply schemes for Ajmere and other works of public utility undertaken to afford relief to poor people in distress on account of the scarcity which prevailed throughout the year.

The total balance at the credit of the three municipalities on 31st March 1892 was R91,058, of which the largest portion, viz., R80,386, stood at the credit of the Beawar Municipality. The total receipts, ordinary and special, inclusive of opening balances of the Ajmere Municipality, amounted to R2,90,881, showing an increase of R1,27,546 over those of the previous year. The total expenditure was R2,84,302, and the closing balance R6,579.

FORESTS.

9. The area of the Government Forest Reserves in Ajmere-Merwara was reduced by 146 acres during the year. The total comprised 89,228 acres. The decrease was owing to certain transfers and loss by a more accurate measurement of areas.

The total number of forest offences was much less than that of the previous year. It fell from 239 to 139. Out of the 139 cases, 86 were tried by Magistrates and 53 were compounded by the Forest Officer.

The year was very successful as regards protection from fire. No fire occurred in any of the forest reserves.

The number of cattle impounded for trespass was 445 more than in the previous year. The continued drought and scarcity of fodder necessitated opening of nearly all the forest reserves for grazing. The concession was necessary owing to the abnormal circumstances of the year.

On account of drought the results of natural and artificial reproduction were not successful. The financial results of the year were very satisfactory. The receipts realized during the year amounted to R19,799, showing an increase of R3,267 over the previous year. The increase was due to extensive grazing and minor produce.

The receipts would have been still greatly enhanced if the estimated value of free grants, which amounted to about R42,455, had been taken into account.

A scanty rainfall and practical failure of the ordinary fodder supply brought home to the people in a marked degree the advantages of forest conservancy. But for the reserves, the mortality among cattle would have been much greater than it was.

The Maharajahs of Jeypore, Udaipur, and Bhartpore generously contributed several thousand maunds of grass free of cost to the district.

Under the re-organization scheme of the India Forest Service, sanctioned by the Government of India, the designation of the Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests was altered to that of Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests.

Considering the unusual difficulties of a very unfavourable season, the year's administration was very satisfactory, and reflected great credit on Sirdar Hira Singh for his good and economic management.

PUBLIC WORKS.

10. The following original works were undertaken and carried out during the year:—

I.—The house at Ajmere occupied by the Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, was taken over by the Public Works Department under orders of Government from the Ajmere Municipality, to which compensation was paid amounting to Rs. 3,011.

II.—Providing shelves and asphalt flooring in record-room of court-house at Ajmere.

III.—Altering north-east burj of Magazine at Ajmere to provide accommodation for an extra court-house.

IV.—Sinking new well in the Ajmere cemetery.

V.—Corrugated-iron shed was put up in the Public Works Department godown at Ajmere used as workshop.

VI.—New gate to entrance of Police lines in Magazine, Ajmere.

VII.—The main entrance of the Pesangan Police-station was roofed.

The usual repairs to all the civil buildings were carried out during the year.

Communications.—The following works were carried out during the year as famine relief works. Improvements and special repairs to—

Todgarh Dewair road.
Masuda Ghat road.
Sheopura Ghat road.
Chang-Chitar road.

Jalia Kalalia road.
Nai and Bar road.
Bhim and Barar road.
Barar and Todgarh road.

A new road along the Dewair Pass in Todgarh District at a cost of Rs. 16,781.

A new road from Bhim to Sujat *via* Barakhan in Todgarh was commenced, and a sum of Rs. 7,713 was spent on it during the year.

A new road from Kharwa to Masuda was also commenced as a civil agency work.

Contributions.—The most important works undertaken during the year were—

(1) The construction of the new tank at (Kazipura) for the water-supply at Ajmere estimated to cost Rs. 1,98,000, and

(2) the scheme for raising water by steam-pumps as a temporary measure from the Budda Pushkar lake and bringing it into Ajmere by means of pipes, which was completed, and water brought into the city of Ajmere at the end of March 1892.

Besides these the following comprise those of next importance—

I.—A new well was sunk in the Doulat Bagh at Ajmere.

II.—The Bisla tank at Ajmere was restored as a tentative measure.

III.—The water-supply in the city of Ajmere was improved, and wells and springs deepened and cleaned out.

IV.—The road in the Pushkar town was paved.

V.—The Mangliavas-Pisangan road was metalled at the Pisangan end where the road was sandy.

VI.—A new tank above the Danta water-supply wells was constructed at a cost of R2,626 to improve the spring level of the wells.

VII.—A memorial consisting of a marble *chattri* was built at Beawar in memory of the late Colonel Dixon of Ajmere-Merwara at a cost of R2,500.

VIII.—A clock tower to commemorate the Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress was commenced at Ajmere and is still in progress.

IX.—An office for the Court of Wards at Ajmere was undertaken and completed at a cost of R5,311.

X.—The roads and buildings of the District Boards and Municipalities, the repairs of which are entrusted to the Public Works Department, were kept in good order.

Owing to relief works having been started, the expenditure in Ajmere-Merwara was more than three times as much as in the previous year.

IRRIGATION.

11. The number and classification of tanks in Ajmere-Merwara remained unaltered during the year under review.

Capital account.—The total expenditure from the commencement to the end of 1891-92 is as detailed below :—

				CAPITAL OUTLAY INCLUSIVE OF INDIRECT CHARGES.		
				To end of 1890-91.	During 1891-92.	To end of 1891-92.
				R	R	R
Ajmere Sub-Collectorate	.	.	.	8,97,471	1,83,753	10,81,224
Beawar ditto	.	.	.	6,31,668	...	6,31,668
Todgarh ditto	.	.	.	1,38,765	45,018	1,83,783
GRAND TOTAL				16,67,904	2,28,771	18,96,675

Excepting R5,826 increase of suspense balances, the outlay of the year is mainly due to large new tanks undertaken as famine relief works.

The actual financial results of the year are as follows :—

TANKS IN	Capital to end of year	Gross revenue.	Working expenses.	Net revenue.	Percentage of net revenue on capital.
	R	R	R	R	
Ajmere Sub-Collectorate	10,81,224	29,377	51,106	—21,729	—2.01
Beawar ditto	6,31,668	34,521	7,231	27,290	4.32
Todgarh ditto	1,83,783	20,970	48,366	27,396	—14.91
TOTAL	18,96,675 16,67,904	84,868 1,24,745	1,06,703 59,617	—21,835 65,125	—1.15 3.90

The gross revenue assessed during the year amounted to R88,019 as against R1,17,961 in the previous year. The large decrease of R29,942 is due to

deficient rainfall which, for two years in succession, either left the tanks dry or gave them a very inadequate supply of water.

The area protected or actually irrigated or assessed was only 11,947 compared with 28,503 acres in the previous year. The diminished irrigated area is due to the causes explained above.

There is a large outstanding balance due—R13,757—which could not be recovered during the year owing to severe drought.

The large increase in the working expenses is due to the fact that a large proportion of the work was undertaken as famine relief.

Remissions and suspensions of the demands were granted during the year, though late, hence they have been omitted from the report under review.

The average rainfall of the year compared with the preceding year was—

	1891-92.	1890-91.	Ten years ending 1890.
Ajmere	8.51	12.04	22.00
Merwara	10.24	13.56	20.00

The total estimated value of all kinds of crops was R1,93,591 against R4,95,418 in 1890-91. But these figures are not trustworthy. Altogether the year, following three unfavourable years in succession, was thoroughly unsatisfactory viewed from an agricultural and irrigation point of view, the monsoon being practically a failure.

REVENUE.

12. During the year under review the rains were scantier than in the preceding year, and consequently the scarcity of fodder and grain was greater than in 1890-91. Liberal advances, however, were made to the cultivators for improvement of land and purchase of seed-grains and plough-cattle. Various works of utility were started to afford employment and sustenance to those who were able to work, and gratuitous relief was given to the aged, sick, children, and those who were unfit to work, and it may be said that the objects for which these relief operations were instituted were fully attained.

As usual, in Rajputana, a considerable number of people emigrated with their cattle to seek work and pasturage elsewhere, but most of them have since come back with the return of a more favourable season.

The prices of food-grains were very high in comparison with those of the preceding year, or with the average struck by Mr. La Touche for the district during his settlement operations of 1873-74, but owing to the importations by rail they remained well below famine rates.

Out of a revenue demand of R3,82,942 (including outstanding balance of the previous year) against R4,45,237 in the previous year, a sum of R2,74,931 against R4,33,599 (*i.e.*, 74.03 against 97.38 per cent. of the demand) was collected, leaving the large sum of R1,08,009 against R11,576 outstanding at the close of the year. A sum of R3,897 of the outstanding balance has since been remitted and R51,145 suspended until January 1894, and the residue, *viz.*, R52,967, is being collected during the current year.

With a view to the better management of the fluctuating assessment system, the number of the variably assessed villages was reduced from 61 to 40.

The order of the Government of India, regarding the insertion in the Administration Report of a paragraph on the subject of the maintenance of traverse survey and boundary marks, will be carried out in future reports.

The following tables show the amounts advanced under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists Loans Acts :-

	Outstanding balance of the preceding year for distribution.	Advanced during the year.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R
Land Improvement Loans Act	54,448	2,42,390	2,96,838
Agriculturists Loans Act	1,227	1,83,873	1,85,100
TOTAL	55,675	4,26,263	4,81,938

	Demand includ- ing interest during the year.	Actual collections during the year.	Arrears at close of the year.	Outstanding prin- cipal on 31st March 1892.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Land Improvement Loans Act	20,702 0 0	5,328 0 0	15,374 0 0	2,92,193 0 0
Agriculturists Loans Act . .	3,251 0 0	441 8 0	2,066 11 3	1,84,679 0 0
TOTAL	23,953 0 0	5,769 8 0	17,440 11 3	4,76,872 0 0

As in previous years there was no exportation of opium to Bombay, but the export of the drug to the Punjab increased from 332 in 1890-91 to 392 chests in 1891-92 and produced R82,320 (viz., R12,600 more than in the preceding year) as duty which was duly remitted to the Government of that Province.

The total receipts (viz., R1,57,090) during the year on account of excise exceeds that of the preceding year by R48,092. The excess is due in the main to the realization of the arrears of the minimum amount guaranteed by the Abkari Contractor for the previous year.

The quantity of country liquor manufactured during the year shows a considerable falling off, which is attributed to the scarcity that prevailed: the actual sale of the liquor, however, which amounted to R1,50,762 was R14,544 more than in the preceding year. This increase is said to be due to the celebration of some important marriages towards the close of the year. According to his own account, the contractor sustained a loss of R27,951 during the year and R80,090 during his three years' lease which ended with the year under review. A fresh lease for a period of five years has been granted to him on a reduced minimum guarantee of R70,000 for the first year, R75,000 for the second, R77,000, for the third, R78,000 for the fourth, and R90,000 for the fifth year, i.e., R3,90,000 for the entire term.

The sale of the farm of drugs brought in R935 more than in the preceding year, the amounts for the two years being R15,355 and R16,290.

The following table gives the result of the preventive measures adopted in connection with breaches of the excise rules for the last three years :—

	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Number of—			
Persons prosecuted	112	59	49
Offenders convicted	96	56	44
Persons acquitted or discharged	16	3	5

As far as the preceding figures go, they show a marked decrease in breaches of the Abkari rules. There was a steady increase in the duty realized on the import of Shahjehanpore rum, which rose from R5,294 in 1889-90 to R6,031 in 1890-91 and to R6,757 in 1891-92.

A considerable falling off, which is perhaps attributable to the recent scarcity, is noticeable in the sale of stamps, which amounted to R2,06,395 against R2,39,287 in the previous year. The receipts of the year are said to be the lowest recorded since 1883-84.

The results of the working of the Income-tax Act show an improvement over those of the preceding year. The net receipts during the year amounted to R1,11,373 against R1,03,006 in 1890-91, resulting in an increase of R8,367. The existing assessment is said to be susceptible of further improvement, but the extra temporary establishment sanctioned by the Government of India to revise the entire assessment was not availed of during the year owing to the famine.

DISTRICT FUNDS.

13. The receipts of the year amounted to R64,121 inclusive of the opening balance of R27,863. Of these total receipts, the sum of R27,118 was expended during the year, leaving a closing balance of R37,006 on the 31st March 1892. Of this balance, R7,000 are invested in Government securities.

The total expenditure of the year is distributed as follows:—

	R
Civil charges	18,680
Original Public Works	202
Repairs	7,374
Establishment charges to Public Works Department	749
Tools and Plant	113
TOTAL	27,118

No original works of any importance were carried out during the year.

The term of the Local Boards of Ajmere and Merwara and of the District Board appointed in December 1888 expired on the 30th November 1891. It was subsequently extended to the 30th June 1892. The Local Boards of the sub-districts of Ajmere and Merwara have ceased to exist from the 1st of July 1892.

The prevailing scarcity had its effect upon the receipts and expenditure of most of the funds.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL RELIEF.

14. During the year under review there were 75 fewer births than in 1890, the figures for the two years being 11,566 and 11,641. Of the births in 1891, 6,408 were males and 5,158 females, i.e., 55.40 per cent. of the former against 44.60 of the latter.

There were 10,972 deaths against 10,187 in the preceding year, showing an increase of 785. Two hundred and ninety-eight or 38 per cent. of the increase were due to fevers, 248 or 31.59 per cent. to small-pox, 124 or 15.79 per cent. to cholera, and 115 or 14.64 per cent. to injuries and other causes.

The number of Government dispensaries continued to be seven. The total number of patients treated during the year were 41,599, of whom 684 were in-door and 40,915 out-door patients, being 23 and 5,225 respectively more than in 1890, the corresponding figures for that year amounting to 661 and 35,690 respectively.

The total expenditure incurred during the year amounted to R22,872 against R20,858 in 1890, and the total receipts to R22,855 against R22,434.

The financial condition of the Kekri, Pisangan, and Todgarh dispensaries continued unsatisfactory.

As expected there was much difficulty in providing for the supply of drinking-water to Ajmere city. The Ana Sagar lake dried up, and every available means of improving the existing resources were resorted to. But the demands of the city were met with difficulty until the scheme for conveying water from the Budda Pushkar lake, which is at a distance of about five miles from the city, was completed on 1st April 1892.

The Commissioner's report mentions various measures taken during the year to promote the sanitation of the city and the following extract from it deserves attention :—

Having regard to the unfavourable character of the seasons in 1891, the sanitary conditions of the district were less unsatisfactory than might have been expected. But there is no doubt that the scarcity of water, coupled with the comparatively high prices of provisions, lowered to some extent the general vitality of the people and their powers of resistance to disease. No authenticated cases of death from starvation were, however, reported during the year; this satisfactory result being undoubtedly due to the measures of different kinds undertaken by the Government for the relief and assistance of the people.

VACCINATION.

15. The average number of vaccinators during the year were the same as in 1890-91, *i.e.*, eleven, but the working of the year under review shows better results than that of the preceding year. Out of a total of 12,406 primary vaccination and revaccination cases against 11,664 in 1890-91, 12,236 against 11,510 cases were successful, the number of operations performed by each vaccinator averaging 1,126·91 against 1,060·36, and the cost per successful case coming to 20·57 pies against 20·85 pies in the previous year.

There was an increase of R60 in the total expenditure of the Department, which amounted to R1,310 against R1,250 in the preceding year.

EDUCATION.

16. As compared with the figures for 1890-91, there was an increase of one in the number of public institutions and a decrease of 20 in private schools, the total under the two classes being 62 and 96 respectively.

The number of students on the rolls amounted on the 31st March 1892 to 7,923, *i.e.*, 1,376 less than in the preceding year. The monthly and daily average also declined from 2,660·96 and 2,271·42, respectively, in 1890-91 to 2,291·31 and 1,848·02 in 1891-92. The cause of this decrease is ascribed to temporary closure* of many of the village schools, the teaching staff having been engaged for about six months in the last census operations, and to the prevalence of scarcity in the district, which compelled many of the boys to emigrate from the district with their cattle or to resort to the relief works for obtaining means of sustenance.

The total cost of the Department rose from R69,970 in 1890-91 to R84,661 in 1891-92, the increase being R14,691. This expenditure was met as follows :—

Rupees 41,975 against R39,687 in 1890-91 from Imperial revenues, and R42,686 against R30,283 from local funds.

* This step was taken without any reference to the Chief Commissioner, who has called for an explanation on the subject, as the taking of the census was not intended to interfere with village schools in the manner related.

The increase of R2,288 in the Imperial charge was partly due to a grant of R2,000 in aid of the construction of a new Mission School building at Beawar, and partly to an unusual outlay on the buildings of the Ajmere Government College.

The increased expenditure of R12,403 from local funds consisted entirely of contributions to the construction of the new school at Beawar, for which purpose the Municipality gave R2,000 and the United Presbyterian Mission about R11,000.

Owing to the decrease in the number of boys, the realizations on account of tuition fees diminished from R9,056 in 1890-91 to R7,977 in 1891-92.

The results of the working of the Ajmere Government College as regards preparation for the higher University examination were admittedly bad in 1890-91, but those for the year under review were, if anything, worse.

Out of 10 candidates who appeared in the First Arts and 21 in the Entrance Examinations, only 2 and 7 passed successfully, against 1 and 8 out of 6 and 21 respectively in the preceding year.

The result of the Middle Class Anglo-Vernacular Examination was, however, very satisfactory, inasmuch as 38 out of a total of 54 candidates were successful, against 9 out of 48 in 1890-91, and 17 out of 48 in 1889-90.

The reasons adduced by the Principal to account for these unsatisfactory results cannot be held altogether adequate. It is very necessary that the actual causes of the failures should be thoroughly sifted out to enable the College to regain and maintain its reputation.

The number of secondary schools increased from 11 in 1890-91 to 12 in 1891-92. Two of these are kept up by local funds, but receive grants-in-aid from Government, viz. :—

I.—The Nusseerabad Cantonment High School, and

II.—The United Presbyterian Mission High School at Beawar.

Two, namely :—

(a) The United Presbyterian Mission School at Ajmere,

(b) The Arya Samaj School at Ajmere,

receive no assistance from Government, while the Educational Department maintains the remainder.

The first-mentioned sent up 6 boys to the Entrance Examination, but none passed. This result presents a contrast to that of the preceding year when 6 out of 7 candidates passed. In the Middle Class Examination, however, 3 out of 7 were successful against 4 out of 9 in 1890-91. The falling off is attributed to the absence, on furlough, of the Reverend Mr. Robb.

The Mission School at Beawar rose during the year from a Middle to a High School. Students from this school appeared for the first time in the Entrance Examination, 2 of whom passed successfully out of 4 sent up, and 3 out of 4 sent up for the Middle Class Examination also passed.

The Mission School at Ajmere sent up 18 boys in the Middle Class Examination, of whom only 4 were successful against 4 out of 6 in the previous year.

The Arya Samaj School showed better results within its limits than any other school in the district, *i.e.*, out of a total of 7 candidates for the Middle Class Examination all passed successfully.

The primary schools continued to number 47, of which 40 were Halka-bundi or village schools, 4 girls' schools, 1, the Beawar Municipal School, 1 the Ajmere City Branch School, and 1 the European Boys' and Girls' Railway School.

The four girls' schools are again very unfavourably reported on by the Inspector of Schools and the Assistant Commissioner of Ajmere. Measures for improving them are now under consideration.

On the whole the results obtained by the Department for the year were unsatisfactory, and though some allowance should be made for diminished attendance owing to distress among the poorer classes, it seems clear that this is not sufficient excuse, and that more attention to the interests of the schools most at fault is required from the local authorities.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, 1891-92.

17. During the year under review, 3 Joint Stock Companies were registered, bringing up the total of such companies in the district to 7: 5 of these are Cotton Mill and Press Companies, 1, the Rajputana-Malwa Railway Co-operative Association, Limited, deals in general merchandise, and 1, the Ajmere Club, is an institution founded for social purposes. The total nominal capital of these companies rose from Rs. 71,000 in 1890-91 to Rs. 105,950 in 1891-92, and the total paid-up capital from Rs. 32,593 to Rs. 67,995.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

G. H. TREVOR,

Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara.

REPORT
ON
THE ADMINISTRATION
OF
AJMERE-MERWARA
FOR
1891-92.

PART I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

Colonel John Biddulph held the office of Commissioner during the year under report from the 1st April to the 3rd July 1891, and from the 2nd December to the end of the year 1891-92. During the five months' period of his deputation to Baluchistan as Agent to the Governor-General, Captain A. F. deLaessöe, C.M.G., C.I.E., held charge of the office of Commissioner, namely, from the 4th July to 16th July 1891, and Major W. H. C. Wyllie, C.I.E., officiated from 17th July to 1st December 1891, from which date Colonel Biddulph resumed the charge of his office. Shortly after the close of the year, namely, on the 13th April 1892, I relieved him on his appointment to officiate for the Resident at Gwalior.

2. Captain A. F. deLaessöe held the office of the Assistant Commissioner of Ajmere throughout the year. The Assistant Commissionership of Merwara was held by the following officers:—

Captain P. J. Melvill—1st April to 6th May 1891.

Lieutenant S. F. Bayley—7th May to 19th July 1891.

Lieutenant C. H. Pritchard—20th July 1891 to the present time.

3. Colonel A. W. Roberts was Cantonment Magistrate, Nusseerabad, during the entire year. Mr. B. Egerton was in charge of the District Police Force from the beginning of the year until the month of June 1891, when he was succeeded by Mr. H. Clogstoun. No important changes were made in the appointments of native officials.

4. The event of the year under review is the narrow escape of the district from famine. As noted in the report for 1890-91, the monsoon of that year was largely deficient. The still more scanty rainfall of 1891-92, which involved a fodder and water famine and necessitated the opening of very extensive relief works to relieve the general distress, will render the year under review memorable in the annals of Ajmere-Merwara.

5. The rainfall during the year was little more than one-third of the normal amount, averaging only 8·50 inches in Ajmere and 10·24 in Merwara. The figures for these two districts respectively in the previous year were 12·05 and 13·56 inches. The result of two successive years of short rainfall were disastrous. The tanks on which the prosperity of the country depends received little or no water; the wells were either empty or sank so low as to be practically useless; the grain and fodder crops over a large area failed, and the extent of cultivation was much contracted both in Ajmere and Merwara.

6. The deficiency of fodder for the cattle was specially serious. The grass had failed for two consecutive years, and practically no fodder was obtainable in the country, as the straw of the preceding year's crops was very early consumed. The cattle were sent away in large numbers, but many of the plough-bullocks were inevitably retained, and a considerable proportion of them either died or became so weak as to be useless for agricultural purposes. The small forest reserves produced comparatively little grass, but they were partially thrown open to the people, and the grass and leaves found in them no doubt saved many of the cattle of the neighbouring villages. The question of importing grass on a large scale was discussed. It was found, however, that the railway freight, though reduced, was practically prohibitory, and

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF

the only grass imported by the district authorities consisted of 15,000 maunds presented as a free gift by the Jaipur and Ulwar States, and 5,000 maunds made over at a nominal rate by the Bhartpur Durbar. The greater part of this grass was distributed in the shape of takavi advances to the cultivators, but the quantity available was too small to benefit the district at large.

7. The most serious calamity of the year, however, was the failure of the water-supply. With a comparatively few exceptions the wells either wholly or almost entirely ran dry. A few tanks received a scanty supply, but most of them dried up early in the season, including even the Ana Sagar lake at Ajmere, which is said not to have failed since the year 1812. In many parts of the country a sufficient quantity of good drinking-water not only for cattle but also for the people themselves became very difficult to procure. To mitigate the effects of this water failure, takavi advances were liberally granted to enable cultivators to deepen their wells. In many villages where the drinking-water ran short, new wells were dug, partly as relief works and partly at the expense of the District Board. The most difficult problem, however, was to secure the Ajmere city with its 68,000 inhabitants against the water famine which early menaced it. As soon as the danger presented itself the Officiating Commissioner, Major Wyllie, convoked a committee to consider the case, and it was finally decided to pump water from the Budda Pushkar lake, a natural reservoir five miles from Ajmere, and separated from it by the Nagpahar range of hills. For this purpose it was necessary to obtain a pump and pipes from England, as no apparatus sufficiently strong to lift the water 300 feet across the intervening hills could be procured in this country. The Government of India assisted the Municipality with a loan, and the Rajputana-Malwa Railway shared the cost, as only in this way could they obtain the supply required for the workshops and engines. The work was executed with energy and was rapidly completed. The first committee meeting was held in October 1891, and on the 1st April 1892 the Budda Pushkar water reached Ajmere. The distress from which the inhabitants of the city were thus narrowly saved is difficult to measure. The wells had already been deepened as much as possible, and new wells had been dug; but notwithstanding this and similar expedients, the water-supply became daily less, and before the new supply reached the city the people had begun to collect about the water sources from the early hours of the night, as only the first comers could secure a sufficient quantity of water for the day.

Since the close of the year a permanent water-supply for the city has been provided by the construction of a new tank (called after its projector, "The Foy Sagar"), near Kazipura village, about three miles above Ajmere, at a cost of Rs. 1,94,400. This work was executed by the Ajmere Municipality by means of a loan from the Government of India and was formally opened on the 21st November 1892. It is hoped that Ajmere city is now insured for all time against the risk of another water famine.

8. Owing to the scanty rainfall of 1890, the yield of the rabi crops harvested in April 1891 in the Ajmere District was estimated at only one half of the average amount, and the produce of the kharif crops which followed the monsoon of 1891 was little more than one fourth. In Merwara the rabi and kharif outturn varied from one fifth to one fourth of the average produce. The price of all the principal food-grains rose considerably above the average rates, exceeding even those of 1890-91, which were also abnormally high. The increased importation, however, by the railway, of grain from other provinces, kept the local stocks replenished, and the liberality of Government provided the people with means to purchase it, thus obviating the calamity of a grain as well as a fodder and water famine.

9. Rupees 2,42,390* were advanced during the year under the Land Improvement Loans Act, and Rs. 1,83,873 were advanced under the Agriculturists Loans Act. The greater part of the former was expended in improving the water-supplies. Of the latter, the large proportion was devoted to the purchase of seed-grain and bullocks and to the maintenance of the cultivators who were unable to resort to the relief works.

	R
* Ajmere	1,94,830
Merwara	47,560
TOTAL	<u>2,42,390</u>

10. These were of two kinds —

- (1) Relief works managed by District Officers.
- (2) Relief works managed by the Public Works Department.

The first class of works, which were comparatively few, were started in those parts of each district where they were more urgently required and where the Public Works Department could not immediately undertake them. They consisted, for the most part, of road construction and repairs and the improvement of wells.

The works managed by the Public Works Department were largely irrigation projects of considerable magnitude and importance by which the country will profit in future. The principal

schemes were the construction of the Káir and Khanpura tanks in the vicinity of Ajmere, on which many thousands of destitute cultivators and others found employment.

11. Home work, moreover, consisting of spinning, winding, and weaving cotton, was provided for women and aged persons who were unfit for ordinary manual labour at the relief centres, or who could not resort to them owing to caste exigencies.

12. Gratuitous relief was given not only on the relief works, but also in villages and in the poor-houses. The recipients were chiefly children, too young to work, of famine labourers, who could neither support nor attend to them. The Government relief measures were supplemented by private charity which was largely stimulated during this trying period. The success of the arrangements is demonstrated by the fact that no authenticated cases of death from actual starvation were reported during the year.

13. One of the most remarkable results of this calamitous year were the disturbances known as the grain riots of September 1891. They originated in the uneasy feeling which for some time past has been growing between the money-lending and the cultivating classes. The latter were unusually dependent on the Banias or Bohras, and the latter were naturally ill-disposed to be liberal. Their caution was attended by some distress and in hostile relations which came to a climax in September 1891, in which month a series of attacks upon the Banias' shops and stores occurred in Ajmere District. The circumstances of each case were very similar; the operations of the rioters being directed not only upon the grain-shops but also against the Bohras themselves, whose books, bonds, and property they destroyed in more than one instance. Fortunately the disturbances were attended by very little bloodshed, and, as a rule, the rioters were easily dispersed.

The local police forces were supplemented by troops, and so rapidly was order restored that the disturbances, which commenced with the attack on Akhri village on the 15th September, and which extended over a considerable area, ceased on the 23rd of the same month, after which no case occurred.

No less than 1,004 persons were arrested as having been implicated in the riots. Out of this number 749 were convicted and sentenced to various punishments, 177 were acquitted or discharged, and 78 awaited trial at the close of the year. These summary measures had an excellent effect on the discipline of the district, which was not again disturbed even in the most trying months which followed, until the monsoon of 1892 arrived.

14. Locusts appeared in both districts and threatened to accentuate the prevailing distress, but the damage done by them was fortunately inconsiderable.

15. The health of the district remained better than seemed probable in so unfavourable a year. There was a good deal of cholera in August and September 1891 throughout the Ajmere District, and small-pox was prevalent during the last quarter of the year, but no epidemic on a large scale broke out.

The general distress and scarcity which had commenced with the scanty rainfall of 1890 in Ajmere-Merwara continued with increasing severity until the monsoon of 1892 had declared itself. The rainfall then received was exceptionally good, and the period of distress may be said to have passed away with the month of October 1892.

• • 16. Turning from this subject to the normal statistics of the year, it will be seen that Statement No. 42 shows a total revenue (Imperial) of Rs 74,963 for Ajmere-Merwara against an expenditure of Rs 5,82,635.

The additional receipts and charges under local funds amounted to Rs 3,38,445 and Rs 3,35,170, respectively. Compared with the figures of 1890-91, the Imperial revenues show a falling-off of Rs 80,052, while the expenditure increased by Rs 1,26,915. The difference on both sides of the account is attributed to the unfavourable character of the year.

17. The Land Revenue demand (including Rs 11,576 on account of the balance outstanding from 1890-91) amounted to Rs 3,82,942, or Rs 62,295 less than in 1890-91. Of this sum Rs 2,74,931 were collected, leaving Rs 1,08,009 unrealized at the close of the year. This was owing to the inability of the zemindars to pay the full demand consequent on the partial failure of both the crops of the year. The recommendations for remission and suspension of revenue have been dealt with since the close of the year, and must be noticed in the report for 1892-93 now under preparation.

18. The receipts from stamps fell from Rs 2,39,287 in 1890-91 to Rs 2,06,395 in 1891-92, showing a decrease of Rs 32,892. The income from excise collections rose from Rs 1,08,998 to Rs 1,57,090 during the year, an increase of Rs 48,092. The arrears of the previous year, viz., Rs 47,875, on account of Abkari revenue were realized, and Rs 87,226 out of the minimum

guaranteed amount of R1,25,351 for the year were collected, leaving R38,125 outstanding at the end of 1891-92. This sum has also since been recovered.

19. The receipts under the heads of Irrigation and Public Works which are not included in the foregoing totals amounted to R8,624 and R3,465 respectively, against an expenditure of R3,25,491 and R2,61,830. Part at least of the extraordinary outlay incurred on irrigation works during the period of scarcity will, it is hoped, eventually prove remunerative.

20. One head-constable and four constables were added to the Nusseerabad Cantonment Police Force. The Ajmere Municipality were relieved of certain police charges, and three officers and twelve men who were hitherto paid from the Municipal Funds, were added to the strength of the Imperial Force.

In addition to the permanent police establishment, 32 constables were temporarily entertained during the year under report after the disturbances which occurred in September 1891.

The total cost of the Department amounted to R1,07,688 against R1,07,328 in 1890.

The statistics of cognizable crime show a slight increase in the number of cases, while those of non-cognizable crime show a considerable diminution. There was a marked increase under the heads of "Grievous Hurt," "Dacoity," "Robbery," "Lurking house-trespass," and "Ordinary Theft."

21. The percentage of persons convicted to the total number whose cases were disposed of during the year rose from 49.19 in 1890 to 57.78.

The number of appeals instituted during the year and the percentage of sentences and orders of the lower courts, reduced, altered, or revised, remained very nearly the same as in 1890-91, viz., 488, against 490 and 23 against 22, respectively.

22. The population of the Central Jail at Ajmere shows a considerable increase, viz., 2,174 against 1,699, and the daily average number also rose from 383.18 to 407.38. This increase is due to the September grain riots.

The conduct of the prisoners was not so good as in 1890. The majority of offences related to the work rules. In 7 instances corporal punishment was inflicted against 3 in 1890.

During the year one prisoner who was employed outside the jail escaped, but he was quickly recaptured and sentenced to a further term of imprisonment for eight months.

The health of the prisoners was very good for the greater part of the year, but towards its close influenza broke out, necessitating a large number of admissions into the jail hospital.

The number of deaths was 11 against 3 in the preceding year.

A lithographic press was started in the jail during the year.

23. The number of civil suits disposed of both by the ordinary Civil Courts and the Courts of Small Causes during the year decreased considerably. The average duration of contested cases was slightly above the figures of the preceding year, while that of uncontested cases fell considerably. Most of the judicial officers in the district were employed on duties connected with the scarcity operations in addition to their judicial work. The services of two judicial officers were obtained temporarily from the Punjab Government to assist in the disposal of current cases and arrears.

24. The number of documents registered fell from 1,523 in 1890-91 to 1,397 in 1891-92, but the total amount of fees realized from the registration was R2,798, or only R76 less than the preceding year. The extraordinary income amounted to R1,172 against 1,232. The total charges amounted to R1,427 against R1,629. Thus the net receipts from this Department rose from R2,477 to R2,543.

25. The year was most unfavourable for forest operations, but good work was done and fairly satisfactory results were recorded. The area of the reserved State Forests was reduced by 146 acres for reasons explained in the separate Forest Report. The total area was 89,228 acres at the close of the year. Deducting the total area of the patches under cultivation and cultivable within the reserves, which amounts to 672 acres, the net forest area stood at 88,556 acres.

The area of the village reserves underwent no change. As in 1890-91 the forest reserves were unharmed by fire.

The financial position of the Department showed an improvement, due as much to economical management as to increased receipts. The receipts and charges amounted to R19,799 and R13,986 respectively, yielding a surplus of R5,813 against R2,546 in 1890-91.

As already noted the Forest reserves saved many cattle from starvation during the recent scarcity, and the liberality of Government in throwing them open for grazing, while it reduced the profits of the Department, was much appreciated by the villagers in the neighbourhood.

26. The unsettled state of affairs in the Ajmere Municipality, to which allusion was made in the report for 1890-91, came to a climax by the resignation of all the elected members of the Committee in the month of August. The work of the Municipality was thereafter carried on by the appointed members with good results. A new election of members was held in October 1891, but as four of the gentlemen elected refused to act on the Committee, a fresh election was arranged in the month of November to supply the vacancies. Since this crisis, Municipal affairs in the city have progressed more harmoniously, and the future is hopeful.

The Beawar Municipal Committee worked energetically and judiciously to obviate the effects of the scarcity within its scope.

The interests of the Kekri Municipality were intelligently supervised, but the town is still backward, and there is room for much improvement in nearly every Department.

27. As will be seen by reference to the detailed reports, the number of pupils on the rolls of the schools in Ajmere-Merwara on 31st March 1892, showed a considerable decrease when compared with the figures of the preceding year. The monthly and daily attendance fell off to a corresponding extent. The annuals of the educational year are not satisfactory; as even the chief institution in the district, the Ajmere College, was unsuccessful in the higher examinations, although in the middle class examinations its results were remarkably good. Measures, having for their object the improvement of this branch of the administration, are now under consideration.

The amalgamation of the English portion of the Beawar Municipal School, with the United Presbyterian Mission School, which had been so long discussed, was effected during the year.

28. Having regard to the special circumstances of the season, the toll usually levied during the Pushkar Fair on the Pushkar road and the shop-tax were suspended. The fair itself was not officially recognized, and was held on a comparatively small scale.

29. A fifth meeting of the "Walter Krit Rajputra Hitkarini Sabha" was held at Ajmere on 20th to 25th February 1892 to consider the reports of the local committees and also to prepare their annual report which was read at the final meeting presided over by the Agent to the Governor-General. The report showed satisfactory advance in the social reforms this Sabha was designed to promote. Its example is being followed by other communities as remarked in the report for 1890-91, and notably by the Kyasthas, whose yearly conference was held at Ajmere this year.

30. The final report of the census operations undertaken in 1891 has not yet been received.

31. No visitors of special importance came to Ajmere in 1891-92.

32. Speaking generally, the history of the year as evidenced in every branch of the administration, is that of a district struggling with adverse circumstances. Unfortunately the scarcity and distress which resulted from a succession of bad seasons did not close with the year, but continued to a still greater degree through many months of the present year, 1892-93. The immediate pressure has left the district; but its effects, in the shape of reduced population, weakened physique, dissipated savings, and increased indebtedness, will inevitably be felt for many years to come, both in Ajmere and Merwara, and not only by the khalsa part of the population, but also by the jagirdars and istimardars. On the other hand, the advantage which was so generously taken of the opportunity to improve and increase the water-supplies and reservoirs of the country, as well as its communications, cannot fail to be of permanent benefit.

PART II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

COURT OF WARDS.

The management of the Wards' Estates underwent no change during the year under report; the Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara and the Assistant Commissioner of Ajmere, as usual, exercised the powers of the Court of Wards and of Manager respectively.

2. When the year commenced 14 estates were under the management of the Court. The state of Govindgarh was added to the number in May 1891 on the death of Thakur Raghu Nath Singh, who left no direct issue. His minor brother, Shanker Lal Singh, who was subsequently adopted by the Thakurani, succeeded to the estate in October 1891 under the orders of the Chief Commissioner.

The estate of Jharwasa and Bhatiani, the management of which had been assumed by the Court of Wards in 1890, at the instance of the jagirdar himself, was restored to him, at his own request, after full consideration in September 1891.

Thus, on 31st March 1892, there remained 14 estates under management.

The estate of Shokli continued to be managed by the Raja of Bhinai.

3. The following table shows the financial position of the Wards' estates during the year under review :—

NAME OF ESTATE.	Balance on 1st April 1891.	Receipts.	Total.	Expenditure.	Balance on 31st March 1892.
	R	R	R	R	R
Deolia	14,577	23,644	38,221	31,056	7,165
Raghnathgarh	2,812	3,215	6,027	5,106	921
Pranhera	403	8,412	8,815	8,637	178
Piplaj	13,014	9,355	22,369	20,559	1,810
Shokla	1,429	3,312	4,741	4,464	277
Nawab's estate	12,048	7,345	19,393	17,486	1,907
Sidara	1,211	6,475	7,686	6,539	1,147
Nandwara	153	4,084	4,237	3,706	531
Shaik Abdul Latif	8,001	381	8,382	442	7,940
Lamba	1,975	4,622	6,597	6,139	458
Rajosi	418	2,272	2,690	2,617	73
Jaola	1,264	3,978	5,242	4,454	788
Dudiana and Dilwari	145	3,127	3,272	26,74	598
Govindgarh . . . . .	...	10,850	10,850	8,977	1,873
Jharwasa and Bhatiani	576	1,101	1,677	1,639	38
TOTAL	58,026	92,173	1,50,199	1,24,495	25,704
Figures for 1890-91	...	98,177	...	1,15,385	...

	R
Opening balance on 1st April 1892	58,026
Received during the year	92,173
TOTAL	1,50,199
Expended during the year	1,24,495
Balance on 31st March 1892	25,704

4. The total demand for the year amounted to R1,10,447 against R1,03,732 in 1890-91, and the collections to R92,173 against R98,177. Rupees 214 were remitted. There was an outstanding balance of R18,060 on 31st March 1892, against R5,215 on the corresponding date in the preceding year. No comparison can fairly be made between the figures of the demand and collections of the year under report and those of the previous year, as the latter included two small estates of Bagsuri and Sankaria with an annual income of about R3,700. These have been excluded from the demand of the current year, while Govindgarh (R11,000 per annum) has been added.

5. The large increase in the balance outstanding is due to the fact that owing to the scarcity the full amount of the demand could not be realized.

6. The actual charges of the Wards' estates during the year under review fell from R91,056 in 1890-91 to R87,970. On the other hand, the loans advanced rose from R24,329 to R36,525.

7. The Government dues could not be recovered in full owing to the failure of crops, and the sanction of the Chief Commissioner was obtained for the suspension of the recovery of revenue and cesses amounting to R3,162 due from the estates noted on the margin on account of kharif of Sambat 1948.

Raghnathgarh u	R 341
Pranhera	697
Shokla	713
Rajosi	673
Jaola	738
TOTAL	3,162

The increase of R1,231 under head "Maintenance" due partly to the allowance assigned to the wife of the young Thakur of Deolia, who was recently married, and partly to the enhanced rate

of allowance drawn by the istimrardars of Piplaj and Sadara, who left the Mayo College and took up their abode within their estates.

8. The scarcity of fodder resulted in an extra expenditure of R4,702 on live stock. It is satisfactory to note that larger sums than in the preceding year were expended on relief works and protective advances to tenants.

9. Owing to the unfavourable season the *dami* and other loans due from the Wards' estates could not be repaid to the full extent. Hence there was a falling off of Rs. 838 under head "Repayment of Loan."

10. The construction of the Court of Wards Office and the Deolia Dispensary was completed during the year.

11. The estates with the largest balance at their credit are those of the Thakur of Deolia and Shaikh Abdul Latif.

12. The takavi loan of Rs. 1,000, advanced to the deceased Thakur of Govindgarh, was repaid when the estate was brought under management.

The Thakurs of Raghunathgarh, Lamba, and Jaola, to whom takavi loans of Rs. 1,500, Rs. 8,000, and Rs. 400, respectively, were granted during the year, laid out Rs. 2,940, Rs. 3,969, and Rs. 1,342 on the construction and repairs of tanks, wells, and buildings. The Thakur of Pranhera and his younger brother were both married during the year. Both the latter and his wife, however, shortly afterwards died.

13. The Thakur of Sadara, who is now in his 21st year, has completed his education. The minor istimrardars of Lamba and Jaola, each aged 15 years, and the Thakur of Shokla, 12 years, are still reading at the Kekri school, where the curriculum has been systematized, the anomalous state of affairs last year obtaining having been reformed. The study of English has been made an extra subject, and greater attention is being paid to the vernacular side. Accommodation is being provided for the wards in the school compound.

14. Shaikh Abdul Latif is now 20 years old; he is being educated in the Ajmere Government College.

15. The istimrardar of Govindgarh, aged 15 years, and Nawab Shums-ud-din Ali Khan, aged 17 years, are still reading in the Mayo College.

16. The Thakur of Deolia is now in his 21st year; he will take up the management of his estate in February next. The istimrardars of Raghunathgarh and Piplaj have reached the ages of 21 and 20 years, respectively, and have left the Mayo College, where they were educated.

17. The istimrardar of Pranhera is 20 years old.

18. Almost all the Wards' estates have, as might be expected, suffered from the effects of the successive bad seasons, and several had to borrow money to meet the working expenses of the year.

19. The management charges have, except in the case of two or three estates, again exceeded five per cent. on the total collections. This is due to the fact that the receipts were unusually low, and it was impossible to effect a reduction in establishment in the same proportion.

INCUMBERED ESTATES.

20. The estate of Shakh-ul-Mashaikh, Dewan, Sayyid Ghayasudin Ali Khan, Sajjadah Nashin of the Durgah of Khwaja, Moinudin Chishti of Ajmere, called the incumbered estate, was managed, as before, by the Assistant Commissioner of Ajmere under the designation of the "Agent of the Dewan's Estate."

21. The financial position of the estate is detailed in the table given below:—

Income.	Amount.	Expenditure.	Amount.
	R		R
Opening balance	1,133	Government dues	161
Income from the Ajmere jagir, including other miscellaneous receipts, such as nazar, etc.	4,318	Maintenance and other expenses of the Dewan and his relative	3,240
Hyderabad jagir income	1,032	Repayment of Government loan	2,000
Jaipur jagir income	1,659	Loans granted	559
Amount borrowed		Construction and repairs to tanks, wells, and buildings	655
TOTAL	7,009	Miscellaneous	1,228
		TOTAL	7,883
		Closing balance	804
GRAND TOTAL	8,142	GRAND TOTAL	8,142

Exclusive of the loan of R1,659 contracted during the year to meet the current charges of the State, the total receipts amounted to R5,350 as compared with R7,883 in 1890-91, showing a falling off of R2,533. This is due to —

- (1) The prevailing scarcity, owing to which rents and cesses could not be recovered in full.
- (2) The non-receipt of the Hyderabad share of the Dewan's income, which last year amounted to R406.
- (3) The decrease by one half of the receipts from the Jaipur estate, as compared with those of the previous year.

22. Excluding an amount of R559 advanced, the total expenditure fell from R8,841 in 1890-91 to R7,279 in 1891-92, showing a decrease of R1,562. This, however, is only normal, and is solely due to the fact that during the year only R2,000 was repaid on account of the Government loan, against R5,000 in 1890-91. Strictly speaking there has been an increase of R1,438 in expenditure owing—(1) to the journey performed by the Dewan to and from Hyderabad at a cost of R603; (2) to a larger sum spent on wells and buildings; (3) to the enhanced amount of court charges; and (4) to a refund of R199 shown as "Expenditure."

The sum of R559 mentioned above as money advanced was paid to one of the relatives of the Dewan in order to acquire his share on a usufructuary mortgage. This was desirable, because considerable trouble had been caused by this individual in the management of the estate to the detriment of its income.

23. The Agent hopes to be able to credit a larger sum next year (1892-93) for the repayment of Government dues, as he expects to recover the arrears outstanding against Hyderabad. An account of the Government loan is given below:—

	R
Balance of Government loan due on 1st April 1891	37,419
Interest up to 31st March 1892	2,246
	<hr/>
TOTAL	39,695
	<hr/>
Amount paid during the year	2,000
	<hr/>
Balance due on 31st March 1892	37,695
	<hr/>

MORAJHARI JAGIR.

24. The shares accruing to Mir Wazir Ali and Mir Ashan Ali in the Morajhari Estate were taken under Government management in the year in accordance with section 23 of Ajmere Regulation IV of 1872 (*vide* Chief Commissioner's No. 695-9, dated 24th June 1890), jagirdars being unable to collect their dues and to pay the Government demand and the *dami* instalments.

25. The <i>dami</i> debt, before the management was undertaken by Government, amounted to		R3,635-5, of which R500 were paid during 1890-91,	
* Principal	R	a.	p.
	1,092	1	2
Interest	1,543	3	10
	<hr/>		
TOTAL	2,635	5	0
	<hr/>		
		and an equal amount during the year under report,	
		leaving a sum of R2,635-5* outstanding on 31st	
		March 1892.	

26. The finances for 1891-92 as compared with 1890-91 are given below:—

	1891-92.	1890-91.
	R	R
Opening balance	272	...
Receipts during the year	459	833
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	731	883
Expenditure	587	561
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Closing balance on 31st March 1892	144	272
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The receipts show a decrease of R374, owing partly to the drought, but chiefly to the fact that last year's figures include an abnormal item of R295-8, being the amount deposited in the hands of the Tehsildar on behalf of the jagirdars and credited to the account of the jagir as a receipt. On the other hand, the expenditure rose from R561 to R587. It is satisfactory to note that the demand for the year was recovered in full.

27. The *dami* instalments fixed for the jagir were reduced under the orders of the Local Government in June 1892 from R750 per annum to R375.

PART III.—PROTECTION.

POLICE.

28. *Strength and cost.*—Mr. Bryan Egerton, who had been in charge of the Ajmere-Merwara Police Force for about seven years, was transferred to the Udaipur State in June 1891, and was succeeded (after a short interregnum during which Mr. Collis, Inspector of Police, held charge) by Mr. H. Clogstoun, who retained charge during the remainder of the year. The services rendered by Mr. Egerton have frequently been the subject of favourable comment and need no further mention here.

29. The following comparative table shows the strength and cost of the entire Police Force in the Ajmere-Merwara District (including the Municipal Police) during the years 1890 and 1891:—

DISTRICT.	STRENGTH.					COST PAYABLE FROM—		
	Officers.		Men.		Total.	Imperial revenues.	Other sources.	Total.
	European.	Native.	Mounted.	Foot.				
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	R	R	R
Ajmere { Khalsa	4	53	30	317	404	57,024	16,051	73,075
{ Istimrar . . . . .	...	18	6	70	94	12,261	...	12,261
Merwara . . . . .	...	27	4	111	142	18,524	3,828	22,352
TOTAL	4	98	40	498	640	87,809	19,879	1,07,688
Figures for 1890	4	97	40	494	635	86,239	21,089	1,07,328

	Per mensem.
	R
1 Sub-Inspector	90
1 Chief Constable	39
1 Head Constable	20
6 Constables, 1st grade	48
6 Constables, 2nd grade	42
15	230

30. The Ajmere Municipality having been relieved of certain police charges, the contingent detailed in the margin which had hitherto been paid out of Municipal funds, although it was always borne on the rolls of the regular establishment, was added to the strength of the Imperial Force.

31. The increase of five in the total number of officers and men is due to an increase of one head constable and four constables in the Nusseerabad Cantonment Police Force. These men, as well as the members of the Municipal force, are included in the general comparative statement above.

32. In addition to the permanent establishment shown in the foregoing table, 32 constables were temporarily entertained after the disturbances which occurred in September 1891. Their pay up to the close of the year under report was debited to the Chaukidari Fund.

33. The percentage of the different castes of police officers remained the same as last year, viz. :—

5 per cent. Christians.	43 per cent. Hindus.
48 „ Mahomedans.	4 „ Mer or Merats.

Of the constables, including the temporary establishment, 46·50 per cent. were Mahomedāns, 5·25 Mer, Merat, and Chitas, and 48·25 Hindus.

34. Owing to the arrangement already described the cost of the Police force payable from Imperial revenues was enhanced by R1,570, and the charges debitable to “other sources” fell by R1,210.

35. Forty-seven men left the force against 66 in 1890. The details are given below :—

	1890.	1891.
Retired on pension or gratuity	8	10
Resigned	23	16
Dismissed	21	15
Died	13	5
Deserted	1	1
	66	47

Of the dismissals, 4 cases were due to conviction by Magistrates; 3 recruits were dismissed as unfit for service; 1 European Sergeant, who was on probation, was dismissed for incompetency; and the remaining 39 men were discharged for misconduct.

Those who resigned were 13 foot constables, 1 mounted constable, and 2 head constables. One recruit deserted.

No difficulty was experienced in obtaining the required number of recruits during the year.

36. *Discipline and conduct.*—Twelve officers and 60 men were punished during the year, against 15 and 70 respectively in 1890, 35 and 80 in 1889, and 42 and 68 in 1888. Of the 60 men, 3 were punished by Magistrates under the Indian Penal Code, and 1 under section 29 of the Police Act (V of 1861). Of those punished departmentally, 7 officers and 27 men were fined, 8 men suspended, 4 officers and 7 men degraded, and 1 European Sergeant and 14 men were dismissed.

37. Rupees 542 against R461 in 1890 and R765 in 1889 were paid to police officers as rewards for displaying exceptional skill or vigilance in working out cases.

38. The new Chaukidari system which was started in the year 1888 on the whole worked well. There were 178 chaukidars in khalsa villages, and chaukidars were appointed in almost all istimrari villages. The Superintendent remarks that crime has been regularly reported, and that the chaukidars generally behaved well.

The system of grouping has, however, not found favour in many cases with the villagers, nor, except on the score of economy, does Mr. Clogstoun consider it to be satisfactory. Proposals for its modification have been submitted by him to the District Magistrate of Ajmere, by whom they are now being considered.

39. *Crime.*—The subjoined table exhibits the state of crime in the district, exclusive of cases struck off the registers as false during the past two years:—

DISTRICT.	Cognizable.		Non-cognizable.	
	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
Ajmere	2,191	1,894	2,638	1,717
Merwara	901	1,237	626	520
TOTAL	3,092	3,131	3,264	2,237

40. *Cognizable offences.*—Of the 3,131 cases shown in the foregoing table, 1,682 or 53·72 per cent. were offences against local and sanitary laws, the balance being 1,449 against 1,347 in 1890. From the following statement, giving details of more serious offences, it appears that there was a marked increase under the heads of "Grievous Hurt," "Dacoity," "Robbery," "Lurking house-trespass," and "Ordinary Theft":—

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES.	True offences reported.		Cases of previous year investigated in		Total cases investigated.		Cases prosecuted to conviction.	
	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
Murder	11	3	...	1	11	4	7	1
Attempt at murder	1	3	1	..	1	3	...	1
Culpable homicide	2	2	...	...	2	2	2	1
Grievous hurt	29	41	1	...	30	41	16	19
Drugging	1	4	...	...	1	4	...	2
Dacoity . . . . .	...	25	...	...	...	25	...	8
Robbery	8	20	1	1	9	21	1	7
Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	354	450	1	3	293	370	105	138
Minor offences . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Theft	Cattle	62	56	...	59	55	33	29
	Ordinary	572	605	3	2	472	537	232	339

41. Of the four murder cases investigated (three reported during the year and one pending from last year) only one, in which a mahajan woman was killed by her paramour in Merwara was prosecuted to conviction. The accused was sentenced to transportation for life.

In the remaining three cases, which occurred in the Ajmere District, six persons were sent up for trial, but they were discharged for want of sufficient proof.

42. Three cases of attempt at murder, involving four suspected persons, occurred in Ajmere. Two of the accused were discharged on the magisterial enquiry; one was convicted, and the fourth was under trial at the close of the year. He was subsequently acquitted.

In the case in which a conviction was obtained the accused was a girl of about ten, who robbed a child of his ornaments and then pushed him into a well, but fortunately without killing him.

43. There were two cases of culpable homicide, but conviction was obtained in only one, in which a man murdered his wife for misconduct. He was sentenced to transportation for ten years.

In the second case nine persons were prosecuted on a charge of killing a man in whose field they had gone to steal grain, but they were all discharged by the Magistrate who enquired into the case.

44. Of the 41 cases of grievous hurt reported conviction was secured in 19, and 2 were pending at the close of the year. In one case the two accused persons were discharged by the Magistrate, but on a further reference by the police one of them was committed to the Sessions Court and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

45. Of the four cases of drugging, two were prosecuted to conviction. In one the accused was sentenced to five years and ten months' and in the other to four years' rigorous imprisonment.

46. The increase in the number of heinous offences, some of which have been described above, although serious, presented no feature requiring special comment. But the year will always be a memorable one in the crime annals of Ajmere-Merwara from the occurrence of a number of cases technically coming within the definition of "dacoity," but perhaps more properly designated "grain riots." These took place in September 1891, and no less than 25 occurred within the short period of 18 days. Twenty-three were within the limits of the Ajmere District, and two only in Merwara.

47. The number is the more remarkable seeing that during the past ten years the total number of reported dacoities in Ajmere-Merwara was only five.

48. The circumstances have been fully reported elsewhere, and no lengthy account is needed here. It may, however, be noted that owing to the scanty rainfall during the monsoon of 1891, the prospects of the approaching kharif were very unfavourable. The rabi harvest had been much below the average, and thus it came about that the cultivators in many parts of the district were unusually dependent upon the local Bohras and mahajans.

The latter were naturally ill-disposed to liberality, and their caution was attended by some distress and much ill-feeling.

This came to a climax in September 1891, when the series of cases of organized riot occurred to which reference has already been made. It was thought advisable to obtain military aid to assist the local police force in maintaining order. The circumstances of the cases were generally very similar, the villagers assembling in considerable numbers not only to plunder the dealers' shops of grain, but also to gratify their animosity towards the Bohras, whose books, bonds, and stores they destroyed in several instances.

49. The aggressors were in each case Mers. But as soon as they approached a village they were largely joined by the inhabitants.

It was apprehended that the disturbances would spread to Merwara with its numerous Mer population. This danger was averted partly by the prompt measures taken in Ajmere, but also to a great extent by the influence of the Merwara Battalion, both pensioners and present members of the force. It may be interesting to notice some of the most serious riots.

50. The first case of importance occurred on the 15th September at Akhri village near Ghegal Police Station in the Ajmere District. The village was attacked by some 300 men, and grain worth about Rs 600 was taken from three houses. This case was quickly followed by the attacks upon Bir on the 16th and 17th September; by the Rajgarh case on the 18th; the Morajhari case on the 18th and 19th; the Untra case on the latter date; the Kumbharia case on the 20th; the Sitaorian and Jethana (1) cases on 21st; the Goela case on the 22nd; the Nagelao, Jethana (2) and Lohari cases. In all these cases the raiders obtained some measure of success.

51. The Bir case was one of the most serious, and deserves special mention. On the 16th September a number of men, estimated at about 500, entered Bir village, and in conjunction with the inhabitants plundered several local banias' shops as well as a temple, whence brass images, cash, and many ornaments were taken away. The village was attacked twice on the same day. One of the rioters was shot, and the dead bodies of two rioters killed by sword-cuts were subsequently found.

52. On 18th September 1891, the entire bazar at Rajgarh was looted by about 600 men. In this case the rioters took special pains in searching for and destroying the account books kept by the banias.

53. Jethana village was attacked twice, namely, on the 21st and 23rd September.

In Jethana four Mers belonging to the attacking party were shot, and a watchman who had been privately engaged by a bania was also killed. No loss of life was reported in any case except those of Bir and Jethana.

54. The total value of the property plundered was estimated at the large sum of R70,000. A large amount of grain was undoubtedly carried off in nearly every case, and in some certain valuables were stolen.

There is, however, little doubt that losses sustained have been generally exaggerated.

55. No less than 1,004 persons were arrested as having been implicated in the riots.

Seven hundred and forty-nine were convicted and sentenced to various punishments. One hundred and seventy-seven were acquitted or discharged, and 78 awaited trial at the end of the year. The result of these cases has been separately reported. There has been no recurrence of riots of this kind since these disturbances were quelled, although during the nine months that followed before the rains of 1892, distress grew more acute throughout the district.

56. Twenty cases of robbery were reported during the year under review, against 8 in 1890. Of the 8 cases sent up for trial, conviction was obtained in 7, and 14 persons were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

57. *Result of trials for serious crime.*—In the cases of serious crime specified in the foregoing table, 1,557 persons against 638 in 1890 were arrested, including those awaiting trial at the close of 1890. All of them were prosecuted. Two hundred and forty-nine or 16 per cent. against 15·20 per cent. in 1890 were acquitted or discharged; 1,217 or 78·16 per cent. against 81·34 per cent. in 1890 were convicted; and 91 persons were awaiting trial at the end of the year.

58. *Result of police operations.*—The police had to deal with 3,139 true cases against 3,103 in the preceding year.

They investigated 2,189 cases as compared with 2,685 in 1890. Of these no less than 2,186 were prosecuted to conviction, as contrasted with 2,063 in 1890. The percentage of investigations to reports was 69·53 against 86·25, and that of convictions to reports and investigations was 69·44 and 99·86 respectively against 66·27 and 76·83 in the previous year.

59. There were 31 persons awaiting trial at the commencement of the year 1891. These added to the 3,907 who were arrested or appeared on process, gave a total of 3,938 persons to be dealt with. Of these 18 died, escaped, or were transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial. The remainder—namely, 39·20—were prosecuted. Eighty-three decimal ninety-seven per cent. (against 88·49 in the preceding year) were convicted; and 13·10 per cent. against 11·51 were acquitted or discharged.

60. *Offences against property.*—The total value of the property reported to have been stolen during the year was estimated at R1,07,663 against R33,562 in 1890. But the value of the property recovered is said to have been only R16,035 against R16,895 in 1890, giving a percentage of only 14·39 against 50·31 in the preceding year. This large decrease is no doubt partly to be accounted for by the exaggerated value attached to property lost during the disturbances already mentioned.

61. *Non-cognizable offences.*—The total number of non-cognizable cases in Ajmere-Merwara was 2,237 during the year under review, or 1,027 less than in the preceding year. In 314 cases against 358 in 1890 the police were employed to make investigations, and in 1,772 cases processes were issued for the attendance of 4,128 persons. The corresponding figures of the previous year were 2,511 cases and 5,567 persons.

The persons who actually appeared before the Courts numbered 4,256 against 5,715 in 1890. More than a half of those who appeared before the courts were discharged; and 240 were acquitted; and 1,396, or a little less than one third, were convicted. Of the remaining 134, 6 died, and 128 were awaiting trial at the close of the year.

62. *Thefts, robberies, and house-breakings in towns.*—The subjoined table shows the details of crime under this head and the extent of police operations in detection and suppression in the five principal towns of the district :—

Towns.	Population.	Offences reported.		Persons punished.		VALUE OF PROPERTY			
		1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	Stolen.		Recovered.	
						1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
						R	R	R	R
Ajmere	68,813	239	234	98	85	14,150	14,330	4,800	2,149
Beawar	20,978	59	62	20	39	1,039	3,049	219	2,077
Nusseerabad	21,710	53	51	15	35	2,160	1,619	723	725
Kekri	7,100	9	9	9	9	95	95	9	9
Pushkar	17,131	25	25	14	14	1,273	1,273	534	534

These figures call for no special remarks.

The proportion of the value of the property recovered in the Ajmere town to the value of the property stolen shows a considerable decrease when compared with results of 1890. But in Beawar and Nusseerabad on the other hand the returns show some improvement.

63. *Cattle theft.*—The number of these cases in Ajmere fell from 41 in 1890 to 25 in 1891, while in Merwara the number rose from 21 to 32. The decrease in Ajmere is attributed to the scarcity of fodder which made cattle less valuable to plunder. In Merwara the increase is reported to be due to the theft of goats and sheep which were quickly disposed of and eaten in the prevailing scarcity of other kinds of food.

Of the 57 cases admitted, 39 or about two thirds were prosecuted to conviction.

64. *General remarks.*—As I took over charge of the office of Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara and General Superintendent of the local police, several months after the close of the year to which this report relates, I am unable to testify by personal experience to the work of the force, or to the success attending their efforts. But taking into consideration their relative strength and the exceptionably unfavourable nature of the year under review, the working of the force, as shown by the reports received, appears to have been fairly satisfactory.

65. Proposals have been made for improving the pay of the 2nd grade sowars, and for partially re-organizing the force. These are under consideration and will be noticed more fully in the report for the current year.

66. Special police arrangements were made during the visit to Ajmere in January 1891 of His Imperial Highness the Cesarewitch of Russia.

67. Assistance was readily afforded by the Native States on the borders of Ajmere-Merwara whenever occasion arose. Their help was, as far as possible, reciprocated by the local police, and cordial relations were preserved between the respective forces during the year.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

68. The number of offences reported was 4,871 or 1,120 less than in 1890. Of these 399 (against 855 complaints in the previous year) were dismissed under section 203 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and 197 (as compared with 148 in 1890) were struck off the register as false. The cases returned as true therefore numbered 4,275 (excluding 1 case committed by the Magistrate of Abu) against 4,988, showing a decrease of 713 when compared with those in 1890. Of the 4,275 cases, 2,669 occurred in Ajmere, and 1,606 in Merwara. The corresponding figures for 1890 were 3,667 and 1,321 respectively. The following statement gives the figures of offences reported for Ajmere and Merwara for the last five years :—

	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Ajmere	4,404	4,621	4,710	4,573	3,235
Merwara	1,353	1,438	1,436	1,418	1,636
TOTAL	5,757	6,059	6,146	5,991	4,871

The large reduction in 1891 is the more remarkable, as a year of scarcity and distress is usually attended by a considerable increase in crime, more especially in regard to offences against property. This class of offences no doubt showed some increase, namely, 857 against 787 in 1890. But if the cases connected with the disturbances in the second fortnight of September were excluded, and these presented extraordinary features, the total would probably show a diminution instead of an increase.

Offences affecting the human body (Chapter XVI of the Indian Penal Code) numbered 1,014 against 1,376, those against property (Chapter XVII) 857 as contrasted with 787 in 1890, and 228 against 248 fell under other provisions of the Code.

There were 2,101 offences under special and local laws against 2,157, while the cases under the Salt Act XII of 1882 were 75 against 120 in the previous year.

69. The detail of crime during 1891, as compared with 1890, is shown in the following table :—

OFFENCES.	True offences reported.		Cases brought to trial.		Persons under trial during the year including those pending from previous year.	
	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
Murder	7	5	7	5	8	8
Attempt at murder . . . . .	...	4	...	2	...	4
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder .	2	1	2	1	2	9
Kidnapping	3	4	3	4	8	9
Rape	3	...	3	...	3	...
Unnatural offences	3	...	3	...	6	...
Robbery	2	8	2	8	2	17
Dacoity . . . . .	...	17	...	16	...	206
Criminal trespass	170	213	170	213	282	370
Theft	303	389	303	390	429	1,043
Hurt	273	231	273	232	721	483
Assault	1,061	754	1,061	754	2,903	2,147
Mischief	143	70	143	70	368	179
Nuisances	1,255	1,191	1,255	1,191	1,289	1,216
Salt cases under Act XII of 1882	120	75	120	75	172	91
Other cases	1,613	1,314	1,613	1,315	2,612	2,411
TOTAL	4,988	4,276*	4,988	4,276	8,835	8,193
In Magisterial Courts . . . . .	...	...	4,969	4,247	8,806	8,004
In Sessions Court . . . . .	...	...	19	29	29	189
TOTAL . . . . .	...	...	...	4,276	8,835	8,193

* Includes one case committed to Sessions Court by the Magistrate of Abu.

70. With the exception of the following offences there has been a decrease in all the classes of crime reported and brought to trial :—

	INCREASE.	
	Cases.	Persons.
1. Attempt at murder	2	4
2. Kidnapping	1	1
3. Robbery	6	15
4. Dacoity	16	206
5. Criminal trespass	43	88
6. Theft	87	614

The increase in attempt at murder and kidnapping is comparatively trifling and calls for no remark. The last four heads refer to offences against property, and although they show some increase of crime as compared with the preceding year, there was no such marked accession to the numbers as would be expected in a famine season. The rise in the total is indeed almost entirely attributable to the outbreak of the disturbances technically called dacoities already referred to which occurred in September 1891, and which have been mentioned in detail in the police portion of this report. These cases were of quite an exceptional character, both as regards their causes and execution.

71. Of the total number of cases brought to trial 50·88 per cent. against 51·66 per cent. in 1890 related to offences under the Police Act and Special and Local Laws, and 17·63 against 21·27 per cent. were cases of simple assault.

72. Miscellaneous cases dealt with during the year by the various criminal courts under the Code of Criminal Procedure numbered 64, involving 212 persons. The corresponding figures for the last year were 78 cases and 216 persons.

73. The subjoined statement exhibits the number of cases disposed of and persons tried by the various criminal courts during the past two years:—

	AJMERE.				MERWARA.				TOTAL.			
	Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.	
	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1891.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
District Magistrate. } Enhanced powers	6	2	11	2	...	...	...	...	6	2	11	2
} Ordinary powers	89	89	223	188	72	89	203	210	161	178	426	398
Paid 1st Class Magistrates .	1,519	1,309	2,221	2,644	18	...	32	...	1,537	1,309	2,253	2,644
Paid 2nd and 3rd Class Magistrates .	371	318	707	657	521	585	1,150	1,191	892	903	1,857	1,848
Unpaid Magistrates sitting singly .	1,723	925	2,995	1,975	699	919	1,109	1,080	2,422	1,844	4,104	3,055
Unpaid Magistrates sitting on Bench .	8	8	15	41	...	...	...	...	8	8	15	41
Total (Magistrates) .	3,716	2,651	6,172	5,507	1,310	1,593	2,194	2,481	5,026	4,214	8,666	7,988
Sessions Court .	11	21	15	106	7	3	11	19	18	24	26	125
GRAND TOTAL .	3,727	2,672	6,187	5,613	1,317	1,596	2,505	2,500	5,044	4,268	8,692	8,113

74. The total number of cases disposed of and persons tried shows a decrease of 776 and 579 respectively when compared with the figures for the year 1890.

75. Of the 4,268 cases disposed of, 2,392 against 2,596 in 1890 were disposed of by stipendiary Magistrates, 1,852 or 578 less than in the previous year by Honorary Magistrates, and 24 against 18 by the Sessions Judge.

76. The number of accused who appeared before the various courts (including those tried by the Sessions Court) was 8,380, against 8,877 in 1890. Of these 24 against 27 either died, escaped, or were transferred to courts beyond the district, 3,238 against 4,375 were discharged or acquitted, and 4,688 against 4,275 were convicted. Cases against 187 persons were committed or referred to higher tribunals, and cases against 243 remained pending at the end of the year.

77. The percentage of persons convicted to the total number whose cases were disposed of during the year was 57.78 against 49.19, and that of persons acquitted or discharged was 39.91 against 50.18 in the preceding year.

78. There were 188 persons under trial in the Sessions Court during the year against 29 in 1890. Of these 15 were acquitted, 110 were convicted, and 63 awaited their trial at the end of the year. In no case was a sentence of capital punishment passed. In one case the accused was sentenced to transportation for life. To relieve the strain caused by the exigencies of famine work, the Judicial Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere, was invested with the powers of Assistant Sessions Judge for the disposal of serious criminal cases. He disposed of 6 cases against 61 persons out of the 188 accused who were committed to the Sessions Court.

79. *Average duration.*—The average duration of each case disposed of by the Magistrates was 7.13 against 6.80 days in the preceding year, and of that disposed of by the Sessions Court was 37.62 days against 26.55 in 1890. This increase also is mainly attributable to the pressure of executive duties.

80. *Witnesses.*—Of the 7,975 witnesses examined during the year by the various Magistrates against 8,575 in 1890, 7,216 were discharged after one day's appearance, 464 after two days, 186 after three days, and 109 were detained for four days and more.

One hundred and ninety-nine witnesses attended the Sessions Court during the year against 151 in 1890. Of these 177 were detained for one day, 19 for two days, and 3 for three days.

81. *Punishments.*—The following table shows the details of punishments inflicted during the year under review:—

CLASSES OF COURTS.	Transportation for life.	PERSONS SENTENCED TO							PERSONS ORDERED TO FIND OR GIVE		
		IMPRISONMENT.			FINE.		WHIPPING.		Security to keep the peace.	Recognizances to keep the peace.	Security to be of good behaviour.
		Rigorous.		Simple.	With imprisonment.	Without imprisonment.	In addition to other punishment.	In lieu of other punishment.			
		With solitary confinement.	Without solitary confinement.								
District Magistrates . . . . .	...	...	67	9	3	100	3	20	58	4	5
First Class Magistrates . . . . .	...	...	279	30	63	915	...	420	4	38	10
Paid 2nd and 3rd Class Magistrates . . . . .	...	13	214	19	80	767	1	9	...	...	...
Unpaid Magistrates . . . . .	...	15	101	9	91	1,112	...	...	...	...	...
Sessions Court	1	...	100	...	...	2	1	7	...	...	...
TOTAL	1	28	791	67	243	3,226	5	456	62	42	15
Figures for 1890	4	26	601	52	310	3,400	10	83	6	55	43

82. Eight hundred and eighty-six persons were sentenced to imprisonment against 679 in 1890; 234 or 26·41 per cent. were sentenced to terms of imprisonment for 15 days and under; 428 or 48·30 per cent. for periods varying from 16 days to 6 months; 152 or 17·15 per cent. for periods between six months and two years; 71 or 8·01 per cent. were sentenced to terms of 7 years and under, one person was sentenced to transportation for life, and one for a term of 10 years.

83. Three thousand four hundred sixty-nine persons were fined during the year, against 3,710 in the preceding year. In 3,202 or 92·30 per cent. of the cases the amount of fine in each case was under R10, and in 267 or 7·70 per cent. it exceeded R10, but did not exceed R500. The aggregate amount of the fines imposed was R15,606 during the year against R27,636 in 1890, and the realizations amounted to R10,698 against R17,679. Of the sum realized R843 against R228 in 1890 were paid by way of compensation.

84. Sentences of whipping were awarded to 461 persons against 93 in 1890. Seventy-two persons were sentenced to receive 10 stripes and under, 314 to more than 10 but less than 20, and 75 to more than 20 but less than 30. The large increase in the number of persons whipped is due to the grain riot cases of September 1891, in which the greater number of prisoners were convicted of theft, and under the circumstances whipping had to be resorted to as the most appropriate and deterrent punishment.

85. The number of persons ordered to find or give security for keeping the peace or for good behaviour rose from 106 to 119. Four persons were imprisoned in default of finding security for good behaviour.

86. *Appeals.*—Appealable sentences by the Magistrates were passed on 2,960 persons against 2,930 in the preceding year. Four hundred and eighty-eight persons preferred appeals against 490 in that year. Of these 213 against 227 came before the Sessions Court, and 275 against 263 before the Courts of District Magistrates.

87. The subjoined table shows in detail the appeals disposed of by the Sessions Court:—

COURTS FROM WHOSE ORDERS APPEALS WERE MADE.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.								
	APPELLANTS.							Whose appeals remained pending on 31st December 1891.	
	Whose appeals were pending from 1890.	Who preferred appeals in 1891.	TOTAL.	In whose appeals sentence or order was affirmed after hearing the appellants.	In whose appeals sentence or order was reduced or otherwise altered.	In whose appeal sentence or order passed by Lower Court was reversed.	Whose appeals were rejected summarily.		
District Magistrate, Ajmere . . . . .	...	8	8	...	1	...	7	...
District Magistrate and Magistrate, 1st class, Merwara . . . . .	...	24	24	...	3	3	18	...
Cantonment Magistrate, Nussacerabad	1	27	28	9	1	2	15	1	
Judicial Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere	11	45	56	14	5	2	35	...	
Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st grade . . . . .	...	13	13	1	1	...	9	2
Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd grade	2	81	83	6	2	...	75	...	
Magistrate, Abu . . . . .	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...
TOTAL	14	199	213	30	13	7	160	3	
Figures for 1890	6	227	233	38	18	16	147	14	

Of the appeals disposed of, 75.11 against 67.12 per cent. in 1890 were rejected summarily. In 14.08 against 8.22 per cent. the sentence or order passed by the lower court was confirmed, and in 9.38 against 15.52 per cent. the sentence or order was either reduced, reversed, or otherwise modified.

88. Of the 275 appeals which came before the District Magistrates, 167 were in the Ajmere District and 108 in Merwara. The corresponding figures in 1890 were 151 and 112 respectively. In 174 appeals the sentence or order passed by the lower court was confirmed, and in 91 appeals such order or sentence was either reduced or reversed; 10 appeals remained pending at the close of the year.

89. The Sessions Judge specially called for and examined the proceedings of Magistrates in 20 cases, involving the same number of persons. In 15 cases the proceedings were returned without interference. One case was sent up to the High Court on the Revision Side, and 4 remained pending at the close of the year.

RAILWAY JURISDICTION.

90. There were 37 cases involving 55 persons accused of offences committed within the Rajputana Railway limits before the Magistrates of Ajmere-Merwara, as compared with 35 cases and 40 persons in 1890; 22 persons were charged with theft, 8 with criminal breach of trust, 1 with cheating, 7 under the Railway Act, and 17 with other offences. Of the 55 persons accused, 37 were convicted and 18 either acquitted or discharged. Of those convicted, 12 were sentenced to imprisonment without fine, 5 to imprisonment and fine, 15 were fined only, and the remaining 5 were whipped. Two offenders were also whipped in addition to other punishment. The term of imprisonment awarded to 9 persons was six months and under, and in the case of 8 the term exceeded six months but did not exceed two years.

91. The aggregate amount of fine imposed during the year was Rs200 against 206 in 1890, and the realizations amounted to Rs93 against Rs137. Rupees 11 were paid by way of compensation. As was the case last year, no appeal in a railway case was preferred in the Courts of the District Magistrates during the year under review.

92. In the Court of the Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, exercising the powers of Sessions Judge on the Railway Jurisdiction, 2 cases were brought to trial against 3 in the preceding year. The number of persons under trial was 3 against 8 in 1890. Of the 3 persons, 2 were convicted and 1 was acquitted. Of the 2 persons convicted, 1 was sent up by the District Magistrate Ajmere, for confirmation of the punishment awarded by him in excess of his ordinary powers. The term of imprisonment passed on the other did not exceed six months.

93. Thirty-seven appeals from the orders of the Magistrates exercising jurisdiction within the Rajputana-Malwa Railway limits outside Ajmere-Merwara came before the Sessions Court. Of these, 36 were disposed of, leaving 1 appeal pending at the close of the year. Of the 36 appeals, 35 were summarily rejected, and in 1 the sentence passed by the lower court was confirmed.

94. As I joined the district after the close of the year to which this report relates, I have no personal experience of its events to aid me in reviewing its history. It was a year of unusual scarcity as regards water and fodder, although grain at no time showed famine prices. But notwithstanding the fact that the unfavourable nature of the season was felt in a greater or less degree throughout the whole district, there was not the extraordinary increase of crime that might have been looked for. The most remarkable feature of the year was the series of disturbances or riots already referred to. The District Magistrate of Ajmere points out that the decrease in the number of cases in that district is chiefly noticeable in the classes of cases instituted under Municipal and Cantonment Rules, the Police Act, and assault cases. He thinks that the diminution may probably be attributed to the fact that the pressure of scarcity this year has left people less time and money to expend on useless quarrels. He institutes a suggestive comparison between certain figures for 1891, and the corresponding totals for the famine year 1869 for the Ajmere District, the relative results being—

	1869.	1891.
Cases of Dacoity	17	16
„ Robbery	82	8
„ Theft	3,247	390

The population was far smaller in the earlier year. On the other hand the power of the police to bring offenders to justice was probably more than proportionately less than it is at present. On the whole the comparison is considerably in favour of the year under report.

JAILS.

95. *Population.*—The subjoined statement gives the jail population for the years 1890 and 1891:—

Class of prisoners.	POPULATION.		DAILY AVERAGE.	
	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
Convicted	1,204	1,274	363·12	352·11
Under-trial	495	897	18·84	54·94
Civil	10	3	1·22	·33
TOTAL	1,699	2,174	383·18	407·38

During the year under review 941 convicts as compared with 807 in the preceding year, and 883 under-trial prisoners against 475, were received into the jail. The increase in population is due to the grain riots in September 1891, which gave a large number of admissions. The daily average of convicts shows a slight falling off, while that of under-trial prisoners a rise from 18·84 in 1890 to 54·94 in 1891.

The jail was slightly overcrowded during the last three months of the year, but in order to obviate overcrowding, the Government, on the recommendations of local authorities, have, since the close of the year, sanctioned the transfer of 115 convicts to the Agra Central Jail.

96. *Disposal of convicts.*—Of the 1,274 convicts (including 333 remaining from the last year) only 71 were females, and the rest males. Eight convicts were removed to other jails (2 to undergo sentence and 6 for transportation beyond seas), 38 were released on appeal, 744 on expiry of sentence, 53 under remission rules, and 1 under the orders of Government on account of sickness, 1 prisoner escaped, and 11 died. One man was executed, leaving 417 remaining on 31st December 1891.

97. *Classification of convicts—Religion.*—The 940 prisoners newly admitted during the year (excluding the 1 received by transfer from the jail outside the district), professed the following religions:—

Hinduism including Sikh	731
Mahomedanism	207
Christianity	2
TOTAL	940

98. *Age.*—Four per cent. of the prisoners received into the jail were under 16 years of age, 81 between 17 and 40, 13 between 40 and 50, and 2 over 60 years.

99. *Previous occupations.*—The distribution of the male prisoners according to the occupation followed by them before admission into the jail is set forth below:—

Public servants	44
Professional persons	245
Domestic servants	37
Traders	54
Agriculturists and cowherds	438
Miscellaneous persons	64
TOTAL	882

Of the 58 female prisoners, 4⁰ were married, 4 unmarried, 8 widows, and 6 prostitutes.

100. *Nature and length of sentences.*—Only 40 out of 940 convicts admitted during the year were sentenced to simple imprisonment, and the remaining all to a rigorous one.

In addition to the sentence of rigorous imprisonment 13 convicts were punished with whipping and 11 with solitary confinement. Eighty-one decimal forty-nine per cent. of the new admissions were for terms not exceeding 12 months, 16·07 for terms above one year but not more than 5 years, 1·49 for terms varying between 5 and 10 years. One convict was sentenced to more than 10 years' imprisonment, 8 to transportation (7 for life and 1 for term). No man was ordered to be hanged during the year.

101. *Nature of crimes.*—The greatest number of admissions was due to theft, being 313 as compared with 221 in the preceding year. The offences of house-breaking and house-trespass caused 170 convictions against 124 in 1890. Ninety-two persons against 3 in the last year were imprisoned for committing dacoity, most of them being involved in the grain riots of September last.

102. *Re-convictions.*—Of the 940 convicts admitted during the year, 142 had been previously convicted as compared with 137 re-convictions out of 807 admissions last year. Seventy-nine of these had one previous conviction against them, 40 had two, and 23 more than two. In 1890 the corresponding figures were 82, 32, and 23.

103. *Juvenile prisoners.*—In the juvenile ward there were 14 boys on 1st January 1891. Thirty-six were admitted during the year, making a total population of 50 inmates. Of these 33 were released on expiry of their sentence, 2 died, and 15 remained at the end of the year. The average daily number of such prisoners was 13·82 as compared with 10·79 in 1890.

To make room for the dacoits concerned in the riots of September who were sent in to the Hawalat in large numbers, the boys had for a short time to be removed to the European Ward inside the jail, and there they were kept apart from adult prisoners.

The conduct of the boys was generally good throughout the year, the only punishment inflicted being the reduced diet in case of one on whom cash amounting to six annas were found. They were, as usual, regularly taught carpentry and smith's work in addition to reading and writing, but gardening had to be abandoned for some months owing to the want of water. Their food and clothing underwent no change.

The general health of the juvenile prisoners was good. There were altogether 7 admissions into hospital with 2 deaths from pneumonia. The fatal cases occurred in December when influenza was prevalent in the jail.

104. *Conduct and discipline of convicts.*—The conduct of the prisoners was not so good as in 1890. The prison offences rose from 26 to 37. Of these 2 were committed by the female and the rest by male prisoners. The majority of them related to work. In case of 25 the punishment inflicted was solitary confinement, with or without reduced diet; in that of 5 the imposition of penal diet; 7 prisoners were flogged. The ratio per cent. of punishments to the daily strength was 10·51 as compared with 7·16 in the previous year.

105. *Escapes.*—During the year under review one prisoner escaped from outside the jail, but he was recaptured by the jail head watchman who followed him. The fugitive was punished with an extra term of eight months' rigorous imprisonment. The two prisoners who escaped in previous years still remain uncaptured.

106. *Education.*—The prisoners made a fair progress in education. Of the 940 prisoners admitted during the year, 848* were quite illiterate, 62 were able to read or write a little, and only 30 could read and write well. The average attendance of pupil convicts rose from 54·25 in 1890 to 95·40. One hundred and fifty prisoners out of

* Male	792
Female	56
TOTAL	848

844 released during the year were educated, and they made a fair progress during the term of their incarceration.

107. *Food and clothing.*—The food and clothing supplied to the prisoners underwent no change during the year. Owing to the want of rain vegetables could not be produced in sufficient quantities in the jail garden and had to be purchased from bazaar.

108. *Employment of convicts.*—Exclusive of Sundays and holidays, the daily average number of prisoners sentenced to labour was 306·49 as compared with 310·60 in the previous year. Of these 7·14 (or 2·33 per cent.) were exempted from labour on account of sickness and infirmity, 109·70 (or 35·79 per cent.) were employed on prison duty, and 189·65 (or 61·88 per cent.) on manufactures.

A lithographic press has been started in the jail during the year, and has done a certain amount of work.

The net cash earning from the jail manufactures amounted to R3,471-14 as compared with R4,201-7-0 in the previous year, and the profit per head to R10 against R11-14-4. The decrease is merely nominal, and is due to the fact that the two valuable carpets prepared during the year were not paid for till 31st December 1891. Had their price been realized during the year, the profit and earnings would have shown some progress over the preceding year.

109. *Expenditure.*—The following comparative table shows the gross and average expenditure incurred in guarding and maintaining prisoners during the years 1890 and 1891 :—

HEADS.	1890.		1891	
	Amount.	Cost per head.	Amount.	Cost per head.
	R	R a. p.	R	R a. p.
Rations	7,292	10 1 5	9,909	24 9 0
Establishment	8,293	21 10 3	8,882	21 12 10
Guards (Military)	1,560	4 1 2	1,560	3 13 3
Hospital charges	314	0 13 2	385	0 15 1
Clothing charges	1,129	2 15 2	1,623	3 15 9
Contingencies	4,512	11 12 4	4,238	10 6 5
Total	23,099	60 4 6*	26,686	65 8 1*
Add expenditure on buildings debited to P. W. D.	4,805	12 8 8	634	1 8 11
GRAND TOTAL	27,904	72 13 2	27,320	60 7 1

The average cost has been calculated on the classes of prisoners actually concerned in the expenditure.

The cost per prisoner rose under all heads of expenditure except “Guards” and “Contingencies.”

The rise in the cost of rations is due partly to the corresponding increase in the number of prisoners, and partly to the dearness of provisions accompanied with the necessity for purchasing vegetables from market, there being no water sufficient for the production of vegetables in the jail garden.

The increase in the establishment charges is due to the fact that the post of the first moharrir which remained vacant during the previous year was filled up for a greater part of the year under report, as also to the employment of a hospital assistant on R55 instead of on R35 *per mensem*.

The increased consumption of drugs during the recent outbreak of influenza in the jail caused a comparatively greater expenditure under head “Hospital charges.”

The necessary supply of blankets and beddings to the large number of rioters imprisoned during September and October resulted in greater expenditure under head “Clothing.”

110. The subjoined statement shows the net cost to Government during the years 1891 and 1890 :—

Years	Total gross expenditure.	DEDUCT.			Net cost of the jail to Government.
		Amount received from Native States.	Surplus from factory operations exclusive of outstanding bills and stock in hand.	Total.	
	R	R	R	R	R
1891	27,320	9,829	3,472	13,301	14,019
1890	27,904	7,107	4,201	11,308	16,596
Difference	—584	2,722	—729	+1,993	—2,577

The net cost shows a saving of R2,577 when compared with 1890.

The sum of R9,829 recovered from the Native States on account of diet and maintenance of prisoners includes R5,976, being the arrears due for the year 1889, and exceeds the amount received in the previous year by R2,722.

111. *Health of prisoners.*—The health of the prisoners was very good for a greater part of the year, but towards its close influenza broke out and caused a great number of admissions into the hospital. The cases treated during the year under review numbered 129 as compared with 127 in the previous year, showing an excess of only two, while the daily strength was 407·38 against 383·18. The rates per cent. of admissions into hospital to the average strength being 31·66 against 33·14.

The number of deaths was 11 against 3 in the preceding year; 3 deaths were caused by remittent fever, 4 by pneumonia, 1 by dysentery, 1 by congestion of brain, 1 by mortification of scrotum, and 1 by fatty heart, the last 3 being merely accidental.

The daily average number of sick was 4·94 against 5·04 in the preceding year, and the percentage of deaths to strength was 2·70 against ·78.

In July and August, when there was cholera in Ajmore, communications to and from the jail were stopped as far as possible ; and also in September and October, when grain rioters were brought to the jail in large gangs, they were kept separately from other prisoners outside the jail building. Fortunately no case of cholera occurred in the jail.

112. *General remarks.*—The jail has been well managed by the Superintendent, who speaks favourably of the staff under him, and especially brings to notice the good work done by Maya Dass, the jail darogah.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

113. *Number of suits instituted.*—The total number of civil suits instituted, including reviews and cases remanded or revived during the year 1891, was 7,494 as contrasted with 9,975 in 1890, showing a decrease of 2,481 suits.

Of the 7,494 suits 2,958 were filed in the ordinary civil courts, and 4,536 in the Small Cause Courts, against 4,353 and 5,622 respectively in the preceding year. All the courts, except that of the Naib Tehsildar, Beawar, show a considerable decrease, attributable, in great measure, if not entirely, to the scarcity and distress prevailing in the district throughout the year.

On the other hand the total for the year 1890 was unusually high.

114. *Nature of suits.*—During the year under review 7,296 suits against 9,529 in 1890 were newly instituted. Of these 6,597 or 90·42 against 88·36 per cent. in 1890 were suits for money or moveables; 388 or 5·31 against 8·32 per cent. revenue suits, and 311 or 4·27 against 3·32 per cent. title and other suits.

Of the 6,597 suits relating to money or moveables, 53·51 per cent. were based on written contracts, 12·49 on unwritten obligations, 26·84 on accounts stated, 2·39 were for goods sold, and 4·77 per cent. were suits relating to other claims. With the exception of suits based on written and unwritten obligations all the other classes show an increase when compared with the figures of 1890.

Out of every 100 revenue suits, 79·64 against 96·22 in 1890 were suits for recovery of arrears of rent with or without ejectment or cancelment of leases.

Of the title and other suits about 75 per cent. against 60 per cent. in 1890 were for immoveable property.

115. *Value of suits.*—Owing to the decrease in the number of suits instituted during the year, the total value of the subject-matter fell from R6,37,756 in 1890 to R4,78,805 in 1891 showing a decrease of R1,58,951.

In 71·35 per cent. of the suits the value did not exceed R50, in 16·70 per cent. the value varied from R50 to R100, and in 10·77 per cent. the subject-matter was above R100 and less than R500. There were only 85 cases beyond the cognizance of a Subordinate Judge, second class. Of this number the value of the subject-matter in 42 did not exceed R1,000, in 32 suits such value was R5,000 and under, the subject-matter in 4 suits was valued at R10,000 and under, and there were 7 suits the value of which could not be estimated in money.

116. *Disposal of suits.*—The subjoined table exhibits the number of suits disposed of by the different classes of civil courts during the year under review, as compared with the figures of the preceding year—

COURTS.	Total number of suits for disposal.		Total number of suits disposed of.		Suits pending at the close of the year.	
	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
Small Cause Court . . . { Ajmere . . .	5,204	4,532	4,684	4,306	520	226
. . . { Merwara . . .	1,045	563	1,006	448	39	115
TOTAL SMALL CAUSES . . .	6,249	5,095	5,690	4,754	559	341
ORDINARY CIVIL COURTS.						
Honorary Tribunals, Ajmere . . .	1,550	1,295	1,404	1,221	146	74
Paid Munsiffs . . . { Ajmere . . .	1,207	653	1,101	556	106	97
. . . { Merwara . . .	417	303	408	277	9	26
Paid Subordinate Judges, 1st and 2nd class. { Ajmere . . .	1,522	1,078	1,346	840	176	238
. . . { Merwara . . .	135	82	119	53	16	29
Total Ordinary Courts { Ajmere . . .	4,279	3,026	3,851	2,617	428	409
. . . { Merwara . . .	552	385	527	330	25	55
GRAND TOTAL . . .	11,080	8,506	10,068	7,701	1,012	805

117. *Small Cause Courts.*—As compared with 1890 there was a large decrease of 1,154 in the number of suits for disposal in all the Small Cause Courts in the district, 4,754 suits were disposed of against 5,690 in the preceding year. Of the suits disposed of 25·01 per cent. against 25·55 were settled without trial, 54·25 per cent. against 54·19 without contest, and 20·74 per cent. against 20·26 were contested. Of the suits settled without trial 1,031 against 1,181 were dismissed for default or want of prosecution. In 77 against the same number in 1890 the plaint was rejected or returned, and in 81 against 196 it was withdrawn with the permission of the Court.

Of the uncontested cases 273 against 483 in 1890 were compromised, 1,548 against 1,909 decreed on confession, 731 against 639 decreed *ex parte* and 27 against 52 dismissed *ex parte*. Of the contested cases 82·15 per cent. against 87·77 in 1890 were decided in favour of the plaintiffs, and 17·85 against 12·23 per cent. in that of the defendants.

In Ajmere the Small Cause Court Judge was assisted by the Registrar of the Court who disposed of 1,569 petty cases. Thus the Judge himself had to dispose of 1,729 suits, of which about one fourth were contested.

118. *Ordinary civil courts of original jurisdiction.*—Two thousand nine hundred and forty-seven cases, or 1,431 less than in the preceding year were disposed of during the year.

Of the suits disposed of 17·98 per cent. were settled without trial, 60·77 per cent. without contest, and 21·25 per cent. with contest.

Of the suits settled without trial 355 or 66·98 per cent. were dismissed for default or absence of prosecution.

In 122 cases the plaint was rejected or returned, and in 53 it was withdrawn with leave of Court. Of the uncontested suits 531 against 833 were compromised, 965 against 1,252 decreed on confession, 258 against 337 decreed *ex parte*, and 37 against 78 dismissed *ex parte*.

119. *Arbitration.*—Of the contested cases 129 against 97 in 1890 were referred to arbitration. Of 129, 38 were Small Cause Court cases and 91 ordinary civil suits. Seventy-eight decimal twenty-nine per cent. of the cases were decided in favour of the plaintiff, and 21·71 for the defendant.

120. *Pending suits.*—Eight hundred and five against 1,012 remained pending at the close of the year (341 in Small Cause Courts and 464 in the ordinary civil courts). Of the 635 cases pending in Ajmere, the largest number was 116, in the Court of the Judicial Assistant Commissioner. In Merwara, out of the total number of 170 cases, 115 were on the file of the Small Cause Court, Beawar. The number of cases pending over three months was 208 (180 in Ajmere and 28 in Merwara), the largest number being 59 in the Court of the Naib. Tehsildar of Ajmere. The Judicial Assistant Commissioner and Extra Assistant Commissioner had 53 and 44 such cases pending in their respective courts.

121. *Average duration.*—The following table compares the average duration for the years 1890 and 1891 in contested and uncontested cases disposed of by the various classes of courts :—

COURTS.		1890.		1891.	
		Contested.	Uncontested.	Contested.	Uncontested.
Small Cause Courts	{ Ajmere	46·14	35·62	30·00	19·06
	{ Merwara	41·48	31·41	45·60	35·18
Honorary Tribunals, Ajmere	. . . . .	64·28	42·62	90·87	35·97
Paid Munsiffs	{ Ajmere	43·67	29·06	55·12	31·07
	{ Merwara	46·18	23·14	43·31	25·75
Paid Sub-Judges	{ Ajmere	68·17	34·23	123·19	48·15
	{ Merwara	95·93	54·06	108·57	89·05
Total	{ Ajmere	51·87	36·00	54·91	26·89
	{ Merwara	52·90	31·77	50·86	35·28
GRAND TOTAL		52·04	35·37	54·56	27·86

The average duration in contested cases rose from 52·04 in 1890 to 54·56 in 1891, while in uncontested cases it fell from 35·37 to 27·86 days. In the courts of the paid Sub-Judges the average duration in both contested and uncontested cases has risen considerably. This is attributable to the fact that owing to the scarcity prevalent in the district, much of the Subordinate Judge's time was occupied in administrative work and in disposing of the special cases connected with the grain disturbances which occurred in September 1891.

The duration of suits during 1892 should not be so high, as since December 1891 the services of two additional Sub-Judges have been temporarily secured.

122. *Witnesses.*—The number of witnesses who appeared and were examined by the various civil courts during the year under review was 5,912, against 78·26 in the preceding year. Of these 5,360 against 7,091 were discharged on the day of their appearance, 335 against 484 detained for two days, and 217 against 251 for three days or more.

123. *Miscellaneous cases.*—Miscellaneous cases for disposal (excluding those in the Court of the District Judge, which have been shown separately), numbered 1,134 against 1,114 in 1890. Of these 889 against 897 were disposed of, leaving 245 pending at the close of the year. Of the cases disposed of 278 against 314 were settled without trial, 45 against 55 without contest, and 566 against 528 with contest. Of the cases pending 103 were pending more than three months, the largest number being 68 in the Court of Small Causes at Ajmere.

The average duration in Ajmere rose from 24·48 to 62·47, and in Merwara it fell from 13·71 in 1890 to 5·33 days.

124. *Execution of decrees.*—The number of applications for execution of decrees dealt with during the year under review, as compared with those in 1890, is shown in the subjoined statement:—

COURTS.	APPLICATIONS DISPOSED OF.					TOTAL AMOUNT REALIZED.	
	Total number of applications for disposal.	Transferred to another Court under section 223.	Wholly or partly satisfied.	Wholly infructuous.	Total.	With issue of process.	Without issue of process.
Ordinary Civil Courts { Ajmere	4,480	25	1,991	1,638	3,654	46,273	8,122
{ Merwara	364	15	181	104	300	9,637	769
Small Cause Courts { Ajmere	7,375	115	3,021	3,506	6,612	20,914	13,904
{ Merwara	843	6	413	387	806	4,694	892
Total { Ajmere	11,855	140	5,012	5,144	10,296	67,187	17,026
{ Merwara	1,207	21	594	491	1,106	14,331	1,661
GRAND TOTAL	13,062	161	5,606	5,635	11,402	81,518	18,687
Figures for 1890	16,477	142	7,815	6,523	14,480	129,337	2,430

The number of applications to be dealt with during the year under review were 13,062, against 16,477 during the preceding year.

Of the 11,402 applications disposed of, which show a decrease of 3,078 when compared with the figures of the preceding year, 5,606 or 49·16 per cent. against 53·97 per cent. were wholly or partially satisfied, while 5,635 or 49·42 per cent. against 45·05 per cent. in 1890 were wholly infructuous.

The amount realized with and without the issue of process naturally decreased with the number of applications. One thousand six hundred and sixty against 1,997 applications remained pending at the close of the year.

125. *Appeals.*—In the Courts of Subordinate Judges, 1st class, there were 126 appeals for disposal during the year against 142 in 1890. Of these, 104 were received during the year, and 22 were pending from previous year.

In Ajmere 95 appeals were against the decisions of the paid Sub-Judges, 2nd class, and Munsiffs, and 23 from those of Honorary Tribunals.

In Merwara all the 8 appeals were against the decisions of the paid Munsiffs of Beawar and Todgarh, 99 appeals against 120 in 1890 were disposed of, leaving 27 pending at the end of the year. Of the 99 appeals 44 were disposed of by the Assistant Commissioner of Ajmere, 50 by the Judicial Assistant Commissioner, and 5 by the Assistant Commissioner, Merwara.

In 65 appeals the decisions of the lower courts were confirmed, in 5 modified, in 15 reversed, and 3 appeals were remanded for further enquiry, while 11 were struck off or withdrawn.

Of the appeals disposed of, 42·42 per cent. were from decisions in suits for money or moveables, 21·22 per cent. in revenue suits, and 36·36 per cent. in title or other suits. The corresponding figures for 1890 were 42·50, 18·33, and 39·17 respectively.

The average number of days taken up in the disposal of appeals was 54·86 against 75·06 days in 1890.

There were 7 appeals pending more than three months, against 12 in the preceding year.

There were only 2 miscellaneous cases against 13 in 1890 before the Appellate Courts. In one the decision was confirmed, and in the other it was modified.

126. *Insolvency*.—Including 8 pending from last year there were 18 applications for declaration of insolvency before the Judicial Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere. Of these 7 were rejected, and 11 remained pending at the close of the year.

117. *District Judge's Court*.—No suit of original jurisdiction was tried by this court during the year. Miscellaneous cases numbered 135 against 88 in 1890. One hundred and twenty-three were disposed of, leaving 12 pending at the end of the year. Of the cases disposed of 1 was settled without trial, and 122 were contested. Of the latter 112 were decided in favour of the plaintiff, and 10 in that of defendant.

The average duration of these cases was 14·91 against 39·47 days in 1890.

The increase in the number of these cases is due to the operations of Act VII of 1889 (Succession Certificate Act). The following statement gives the particulars of cases under this Act:—

YEAR.	Number of applications.	Amount of debts for which certificates were applied for.	Amount of debts for which certificates were granted by the Court.	Total amounts of fee in Court fee Stamp.
		R	R	R
1890 . . .	53	1,02,486	1,01,536	2,120
1891 . . .	78	1,08,625	1,06,856	2,390

NOTE.—The figures shown in last report were for the official year (1890-91) and hence they will not tally with those given in this statement which are for calendar years.

128. *Appeals*.—Including 10 appeals awaiting disposal at the commencement of the year, 63 appeals were lodged during the year under review against 91 in 1890. Of these 43 were disposed of, leaving 20 * pending at the close of the year.

In 32 against 41 appeals in 1890, the decision of the lower court was upheld in one instance, against 14 it was modified, and in 8 against 15 it was reversed. Only 1 appeal against 9 in the preceding year was remanded for retrial, and 1 against 2 was dismissed for default.

The average duration of appeals was 111·18 days as compared with 77·52 days in 1890. This increase is due to the fact that owing to the abnormal pressure of work connected with the scarcity in the district the hearing of the appeals had to be postponed from time to time.

129. Miscellaneous cases numbered 31 against 34 in 1890. Of these 26 were disposed of, and 5 awaited disposal at the end of the year. Seventeen against 20 appeals were rejected. One against 8 was dismissed for default, and 8 against 3 were accepted.

130. The average duration of each appeal rose from 41·29 to 79·53 days.

131. *General remarks*.—As already stated, the decrease both on the criminal and civil side in litigation, and the rise in the average duration of cases disposed of by most of the courts, is mainly attributable to the unfavourable nature of the year under review. Most of the officers concerned have been employed on famine work in addition to their judicial duties, and the services of two officers were lent by the Punjab Government to assist in the disposal of the court work, namely, Bhai Arjan Singh and Sayed Dilawar Ali Shah. They were appointed as Extra Assistant Commissioners, and arrived at Ajmere shortly before the close of the year 1891. The former was invested with the powers of a Sub-Judge and Magistrate, first class, and was also Judge of the Small Cause Court at Beawar. Sayed Dilawar Ali Shah was made a Subordinate Judge and Magistrate, first class, with powers to hear criminal appeals. They rendered the greatest assistance to the local administration. My own connection with the district did not commence until after the close of the year under review.

REGISTRATION.

132. The number and location of the offices for the registration of documents in Ajmere-Merwara underwent no change during the year under report, 1891-92.

* There were actually more than 100 appeals pending in the Court of the District Judge on the 31st December 1891, the large number being due to the fact that famine work left little time for judicial work. But owing to a misapprehension then existing, these appeals, although admitted, were not shown as pending, because no date had been fixed for their disposal.

A. H. T. M.

The same mistake vitiates all the figures relating to appeals in this paragraph.

A. H. T. M.

133. Of the total number of documents registered, 62·61 per cent. against 61 in 1890-91 passed through the hands of the Sub-Registrar at Ajmere (viz., the Registrar of the Small Cause Court, Ajmere), and 10·38 and 19·32 per cent. respectively of the registration work was performed by the Sub-Registrars at Nusseerabad and Beawar against 8 and 20 per cent. in the previous year. The work done at Kekri, Todgarh, and Deoli fell from 5, 4, and 1 per cent in 1890-91 to 4·46, 2·34, and ·48 in the year under review.

134. The Registrar of Assurances at Ajmere registered only 6 documents as compared with 10 in 1890-91.

135. The total number of documents registered in Books I, III, and IV fell from 1,523 in 1890-91 to 1,397 last year.

Of these 1,397 documents, 1,110 documents as compared with 1,177 in the preceding year belonged to the compulsory class, and 287 against 346 were optional.

126. The nature of the documents registered with the corresponding figures for the three previous years are set forth in the following table:—

	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Documents affecting { immovable property	1,427	1,266	1,268	1,200
{ moveable property	254	226	246	185
Wills and authorities to adopt	8	10	9	12
TOTAL	1,689	1,502	1,523	1,397

It will be seen that the number of documents of the three classes specified above registered during the year shows a considerable reduction when compared with the totals of the three preceding years. The powers-of-attorney registered during the year rose from 32 in 1890-91 to 47. The number of sealed wills deposited was the same as in the preceding year, viz., one.

137. The total amount of fees realized from the registration of documents shows a decrease of R76 as compared with the realizations of the previous year, being R2,798 against R2,874 in 1890-91.

The registration of the compulsory class of documents brought in R2,378 against R2,418 in the preceding year, and that of optional documents R420 against R456.

138. The ratio per cent. of the optional registration to compulsory stood at 20·54 as compared with 22·71 in 1890-91, showing a decrease of 2·17.

139. The receipts and charges of the Registration Department are set forth in the sub-joined statement and compared with the figures of the previous year:—

	1890-91.	1891-92.	Amount unad- justed at the close of the year.	Total of columns 3 and 4.	Adjusted as shown in the Comptroller's Account.	Balance shown in 1891-92.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RECEIPTS.	R	R	R	R	R	R
Ordinary . . .	2,874	2,798	...	2,798	...	...
Extraordinary . .	1,232	1,172	...	1,172	...	...
TOTAL .	4,106	3,970	...	3,970(a)	4,589(b)	...
Expenditure . . .	1,629	1,427	...	1,427	1,427	...
Surplus . . .	2,477	2,543	...	2,543	...	...

The total marked (a) excludes, and marked (b) includes, the sum of R619 on account of the copying fees of revenue papers and fees for registering companies.

The total receipts from fees on the registration of documents fell in proportion to the decrease in the number of documents registered.

The total charges amounted to R1,427 as compared with R1,629 in the previous year, showing a saving of R202.

Notwithstanding the marked decrease in the number of documents registered during the year, the net income from this Department rose from R2,477 to R2,513.

140. The total recorded value of the immoveable property transferred by the documents registered during the year was R7,82,982 against R6,95,657 in 1890-91, an increase of R87,325.

141. The area of the agricultural land covered by sale-deeds registered during the year amounted to 1,913 bighas against 1,722 in 1890-91, and that of the land transferred by registered mortgage-deeds rose from 4,115 bighas in the previous year to 5,057 bighas in 1891-92.

142. The working of the department presented no marked feature during the year under review which was a period of scarcity and general pressure. The assistance so freely rendered by Government to the people of all classes throughout the district had probably a considerable effect in reducing the number of transfers by sale and mortgage of immoveable property which might otherwise have been expected to reach a higher figure. Having regard to the amount of the net income derived from this Department which was not designed to be a source of profit to Government, it is a question whether increased facilities cannot be provided to enable the people to avail themselves more freely than they do at present of the advantages it offers.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

The number of municipalities in Ajmere-Merwara during the year 1891-92 under review remained unchanged,—namely, Ajmere, Beawar, and Kekri.

The aggregate receipts of the three municipalities rose from R2,05,313 in 1890-91 to R3,60,015, showing an increase of R1,54,702. This increase will be explained later on. It will suffice here to note that it is more nominal than real, the greater part of it being due to receipts from a Government loan and the sale of Government Promissory Notes to meet extraordinary expenditure on water-supply and famine relief works in Ajmere and Beawar respectively.

The total assets including the balances at the credit of the municipalities on 1st April 1891 amounted to R4,39,365.

The total expenditure of the municipalities shows an increase of R1,47,590 as compared with the previous year's charges, being R3,48,307 against R2,01,716.

The balance credit on the 31st March 1892 was R91,058 against R79,350 on the corresponding date in the preceding year. Of this amount the Beawar Municipality claimed by far the largest share,—namely, R80,387.

The following comparative tables exhibit the financial condition of each of the municipalities in 1890-91 and 1891-92 respectively :—

(1) AJMERE.

	Ordinary.		Special.		Total.		Difference.
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Opening balance	8,654	18,784	5,336	3,258	13,990	22,042	+ 8,052
Income	99,608	86,920	49,737	1,81,919	1,49,345	2,68,839	+ 1,19,494
TOTAL	1,08,262	1,05,704	55,073	1,85,177	1,63,335	2,90,881	+ 1,27,546
Expenditure	89,478	1,02,810	51,816	1,81,492	1,41,294	2,84,302	+ 1,43,008
Closing balance	18,784	2,894	3,257	3,685	22,041	6,579	- 15,462

(2) BEAWAR.

	1890-91.	1891-92.	Difference.
	R	R	
Opening balance	56,721	51,915	- 4,806
Receipts	47,275	82,847	+ 35,572
TOTAL	1,03,996	1,34,762	+ 30,766
Expenditure	52,081	54,375	+ 2,294
Closing balance	51,915	80,387	+ 28,472

(3) KEKRI.

	1890-91.	1891-92.	Difference.
	R	R	R
Opening balance	5,102	5,394	+ 292
Receipts	8,693	8,329	- 364
TOTAL	13,795	13,723	- 72
Expenditure	8,401	9,630	+ 1,229
Closing balance	5,394	4,093	- 1,301

The details of the Municipal income showing the various sources from which it was derived in each of the three municipalities are set forth in the subjoined statements.

Octroi taxation, which is the principal source of income, produced only R1,40,162 (38·93 per cent. of the total receipts), against R1,58,143 in the preceding year. The percentage of octroi income on the regular ordinary revenues excluding the loan of R1,29,302 shown as drawn from the Treasury during the year was 60·75, against 77·03 per cent. in the previous year.

1. AJMERE.

Heads of service.	HEADS.	ORDINARY.		SPECIAL.		DIFFERENCE.		PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL INCOME OF 1891-92.	
		1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Ordinary.	Special.	Ordinary.	Special.
		R	R	R	R	R	R		
A 1.	Octroi and bonded ware-house	63,359	53,338	45,885	49,046	- 10,021	+ 3,161	61·36	26·96
B 1	Cattle pound	1,516	1,536	...	...	+ 10	...	1·76	...
B 2	Hackney carriage licenses	298	188	...	...	- 110	...	·2	...
C 1	Rent of land and houses	5,111	4,450	...	...	- 661	...	5·12	...
C 2	Sale proceeds of land	432	51	...	...	- 378	...	·06	...
C 3 A	Sale proceeds of night-soil	329	392	...	...	+ 63	...	·45	...
C 3 B	Conservancy fees	7,977	8,179	...	...	+ 202	...	9·41	...
C 3 C	Other conservancy receipts	277	131	...	61	- 146	+ 61	0·15	0·03
C 6	Revenue from markets	2,122	1,838	...	...	- 284	...	2·12	...
C 8 A	Fees on licenses under section 114 of Regulation 11 of 1886 . . . . .	...	4	...	...	+ 4	...	...	...
C 9	Fines under Municipal and other Acts	830	369	...	...	- 461	...	0·43	...
E 2 A	Contribution from District Pound Fund for Station Road	1,500	...	...	...	- 1,500	...	...	...
E 2 C	Sales, miscellaneous	1,779	639	260	80	- 1,140	- 180	·71	0·04
E 2 B	Garden income	2,647	2,014	...	...	- 633	...	2·32	...
E 2 D	Receipts from the Railway Department for the use of Ana Sagar water . . . . .	...	...	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	·55
E 2 E	Contribution from Railway towards working of water-works . . . . .	...	...	2,347	2,393	...	+ 46	..	1·32
E 2 F	Miscellaneous	93	3,112	...	...	+ 3,029	...	3·58	...
F 2	Loans from Government . . . . .	...	...	...	1,29,302	...	+ 1,29,302	...	71·08
F 4	Advances	11,346	5,428	245	37	- 5,918	- 208	6·25	0·02
F 5	Deposits	2	5,258	...	...	+ 5,256	...	6·05	...
	TOTAL	99,608	86,920	49,737	1,81,919	- 12,688	+ 1,32,182.	100·00	100·00

The Octroi Receipts (Ordinary and Special) in Ajmere city fell from R1,09,244 in 1890-91 to R1,02,384 in 1891-92, a decrease of R6,860. This is explained as due partly to the revised system of octroi taxation introduced during the year, but more to smaller imports owing to the reduced demand consequent upon the scarcity which prevailed throughout the year and which affected injuriously almost every item of Municipal revenue and expenditure.

The decrease of R661 on account of the rent of land and houses was chiefly due to the transfer to the Public Works Department of the buildings occupied by the Commissioner of Ajmere and the office of the Assistant General Superintendent, Thagi and Dakaiti, these were formerly held in trust by the Ajmere Municipal Committee, which drew rent of R1,440 a year from them.

The reduction of R378 in the "Sale proceeds of land" is only nominal, being due to an extraordinary receipt of R409-9-4 which swelled abnormally the previous year's revenue.

The market revenue was diminished by R284 as it was decided that the land in front of the shops outside the Madar-gate should not be rented out.

Fewer prosecutions were instituted during the year, and this caused the diminution by 461 in the amount of fines imposed under the Municipal Regulation.

The contribution of R1,500 formerly paid from the District Pound Fund to the Municipal Committee for repairs and up-keep of certain station roads was stopped with effect from the 1st April 1891 under the orders of the Chief Commissioner. This explains the decrease by R1,500 under sub-head E 2 A. The Committee have asked for a reconsideration of the orders on this point and the case is under attention.

The scanty rainfall during 1891-92 was responsible for the decrease by R1,320, and R633 in miscellaneous sales and garden income.

The miscellaneous receipts are higher than in 1890-91, but this is due to an abnormal item of R3,010 credited to the Municipal Funds in settlement of the account of rent and repairs of the Commissioner's bungalow in the Daulat Bagh, which, as already stated, was transferred by the Committee to the Public Works Department.

2. BEAWAR.

Heads of service.	HEADS.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Difference.	Percentage on total income of 1891-92.
		R	R	R	
A 1	Octroi and bonded warehouse	41,583	31,078	-10,504	37.51
B 1	Pounds	126	375	+ 249	.45
C 1	Rent of lands, houses, etc.	1,042	986	- 56	1.19
C 2	Sale proceeds of land, etc.	62	..	- 62	...
C 3	Sale proceeds of night-soil	169	...	- 169	...
C 4	Fees and revenue from Educational institution	112	81	- 31	.10
C 6	Fees and revenue from markets and slaughter-houses	443	406	- 37	.49
C 9	Fines under Municipal and other Acts	271	428	+ 157	0.52
C 10	Interest on investment	2,025	900	- 1,125	1.09
E 2 b.	Garden income	864	403	- 461	0.49
E 2 c.	Sale, miscellaneous	110	136	+ 26	0.16
F 1	Sale-proceeds of Government securities . . . . .	...	47,424	+ 47,424	57.24
F 4	Advances	469	630	+ 161	0.76
	TOTAL	47,275	82,847	+ 35,572	100.00

The increase of R35,572 in the receipts of the Beawar Municipality is due solely to the sale of some of the Government securities held by the Committee. As a matter of fact the normal revenues show a reduction of R11,858. This large decrease (chiefly occurring in the income derived from octroi and garden produce) is no doubt correctly assigned to the scarcity prevailing in the Merwara District and the adjoining Native States, especially Marwar, during the year, and the consequently reduced demand for dutiable goods.

The sale of 4½ per cent. Government Promissory Notes to the extent of R40,000 standing in the name of the Committee reduced the amount of interest on investments by R1,125. Moreover, the inability of a purchaser to pay the cost of the night-soil buried in his land resulted in another decrease of R169.

The only set-off against the reduced receipts was the sum of R406 realized in excess of the previous year's income from Pounds and Municipal fines.

3. KEKRI.

Head of service.	HEADS.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Difference.	Percentage on total income of 1891-92.
		R	R	R	
A 1	Octroi and bonded warehouse	7,206	7,108	- 188	85.84
B 1	Pounds	314	184	- 130	2.21
C 1	Rents from land and houses, etc.	901	786	- 115	9.44
C 4	Education fees . . . . .	...	47	+ 47	.56
C 9	Municipal fines	11	81	+ 70	.97
C 10	Interest on investment	66	...	- 66	...
E 2 b.	Garden income	50	84	+ 34	1.00
E 2 c.	Miscellaneous sales	55	39	- 16	.48
	TOTAL	8,693	8,329	- 364	100.00

The variations being slight do not call for special remarks. The income shows a net decrease of R364, of which more than a moiety comes under the head of octroi.

The following statements show the percentage of refunds to the amount of imports under some of the principal articles :—

AJMERE.

	Quantity or value of gross imports.		Quantity or value on which refunds were given.		Net quantity or value on which octroi duty was levied.		Difference of net imports.	Percentage of refunds to gross imports.	
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.		1890-91.	1891-92.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.			
Grain	419,982	631,829	13,418	58,406	400,564	573,423	+ 1,72,859	3.24	9.24
Sugar	22,385	20,193	5,612	4,241	16,773	15,962	— 829	25.07	21.00
Gur	25,372	17,399	6,121	3,327	19,251	14,072	— 5,179	24.12	19.12
Ghee	14,786	14,449	2,258	3,103	12,528	11,346	— 1,182	15.27	21.47
Rice	15,821	15,036	2,180	2,001	13,641	13,035	— 606	13.77	13.31
Potatoes	8,045	8,019	1,254	992	6,791	7,027	+ 236	15.58	12.36
Oil-seeds	18,564	14,963	2,460	3,105	16,104	11,858	— 4,246	13.25	20.75
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		
European and country cloth	13,64,881	9,51,829	1,61,365	3,28,995	9,03,516	6,22,834	— 2,80,682	33.80	34.56

The percentage of refunds in the Ajmere Municipality was higher in the case of grain, ghee, oil-seeds, and cloth than in the preceding year. On sugar and gur about one fifth of the octroi receipts was refunded.

The total amount refunded on account of octroi stood at R21,855 as compared with R24,658 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of R2,803. This is attributed partly to the revision of the octroi tariff and consequent abolition of duty on certain articles, and partly to reduced imports.

BEAWAR.

	Quantity or value of gross imports.		Quantity or value on which refunds were given.		Net quantity or value on which octroi duty was levied.		Difference of net imports.	Percentage of refunds to gross imports.	
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.		1890-91.	1891-92.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.			
Sugar	38,639	19,411	24,231	11,709	14,408	7,612	— 6,796	62.71	60.78
Gur	122,568	67,494	111,253	31,505	11,315	35,989	+ 24,674	90.77	46.68
Ghee	3,868	5,240	2,551	2,246	1,317	2,994	+ 1,677	65.95	42.86
Rice	9,202	10,209	1,353	527	7,849	9,682	+ 1,833	14.70	5.16
Oil-seeds	51,168	36,699	30,312	12,054	20,856	24,645	+ 3,789	59.24	32.84
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		
European cloth	4,21,572	2,38,788	30,687	8,438	3,90,885	2,30,350	— 1,60,535	7.28	3.54
Country cloth	1,26,345	74,875	3,100	800	1,23,245	74,075	— 49,170	2.45	1.07

The percentage of refunds to gross imports in Beawar shows a remarkable diminution under almost every head.

The total amount of refunds granted during the year was less than one half, the amount refunded in 1890-1891 being only R9,857 against R20,997 in the preceding year. This is undoubtedly due to the revised rules for granting refunds which were brought into force in Beawar with effect from the 1st April 1891, and it is satisfactory to be able to note these good results with reference to the 15th paragraph of the Chief Commissioner's Resolution, dated 10th October 1891, on the Annual Municipal Report for Ajmere-Merwara for 1890-91.

Moreover, notwithstanding the heavy reduction of R10,504 in the gross octroi imports and receipts, the net octroi profit shows an increase of R675 over the previous year's net realizations—an extremely satisfactory result. It is reported that no complaints have been lodged against the new system, and that no loss has resulted therefrom to merchants or obstruction to trade.

KEKRI.

	Quantity or value of gross imports.		Quantity or value on which refunds were given.		Net quantity or value on which octroi duty was levied.		Difference of net imports.	Percentage of refunds to gross imports.	
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.		1890-91.	1891-92.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.		
Grain	64,617	116,621	9,284	11,862	55,333	101,759	+ 49,426	18.54	10.18
Sugar	6,229	6,225	2,930	2,708	3,299	3,457	+ 158	30.95	41.46
Gur	19,787	10,078	2,262	2,073	17,525	8,005	- 9,520	5.73	20.57
Ghee	551	630	...	29	551	601	+ 50	...	4.60
Oil-seeds	10,775	15,806	4,376	9,438	6,399	6,368	- 31	41.11	59.71
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		
European cloth	68,097	41,043	...	...	68,097	41,043	- 24,054	...	...
Country cloth	23,050	14,587	...	...	23,050	14,587	- 8,463	...	...

The percentage of refunds in Kekri was higher than in the preceding year on all articles except grain, the total refunds amounting to R2,444 as compared with R2,412 in 1890-91.

In the imports of cloth and gur a considerable falling off is apparent, which, however, was more than counterbalanced by the quantity of grain imported.

The rate of consumption of the principal duty-paying articles per head of population as ascertained at the Census of 1891 in each Municipality is compared with the corresponding rates in 1890-91 in the subjoined tables:—

AJMERE.

19535.

	Standard.		1890-91.		1891-92.		Difference between the figures of 1890-91 and 1891-92.	Difference between standard and 1891-92.	
	Mds.	S. C.	Mds.	S. C.	Mds.	S. C.		Mds.	S. C.
Grain	7	0 0	7	16 7	5	34 12½	-1 21 10½	-1	5 3½
Sugar	0	6 0	0	12 7	0	6 8	-0 5 15	+0	0 8
Gur	0	15 0	0	14 4	0	5 12	-0 8 8	-0	9 4
Ghee	0	4 0	0	9 4	0	4 10	-0 4 10	+0	0 10
Rice . . . . .	...	...	0	10 1	0	5 5	-0 4 12	...	...
Potatoes . . . . .	...	...	0	5 0	0	2 14	-0 2 2	...	...
Oil-seeds	0	4 8	0	11 15	0	6 9	-0 5 6	+0	0 14
	R	a. p.	R	a. p.	R	a. p.	R	a. p.	R
European cloth	4	0 0	16	11 5	0	6 6	-10 5 5	-9	10 0
Country cloth	6	0 0							

The population of the Ajmere Municipality, including the neighbouring villages within a circle of eight miles from the city which draw their supplies from Ajmere and on which the average consumption of dutiable articles has been calculated, has nearly doubled during the last ten years, being 97,699 souls according to the Census of 1891, as compared with 54,053 in 1881. This wide difference detracts therefore from the value of the comparative figures set forth in the above table.

BEAWAR.

	Standard.		1890-91.		1891-92.		Difference between the figures of 1890-91 and 1891-92.	Difference between standard and 1891-92.	
	Mds.	S. C.	Mds.	S. C.	Mds.	S. C.		Mds.	S. C.
Sugar	0	6 0	0	27 11	0	14 9	-0 13 2	+0	8 9
Gur	0	15 0	0	21 12	1	29 3	+1 7 7	+1	14 8
Ghee	0	4 0	0	2 8	0	5 12	+0 3 4	+0	1 12
Rice . . . . .	...	...	0	15 1	0	18 10	+0 3 9	...	...
Oil-seeds	0	4 8	1	0 2	1	7 6	+0 7 4	+1	2 14
	R	a. p.	R	a. p.	R	a. p.	R	a. p.	R
European cloth	4	0 0	18	12 9	13	3 10	-5 8 11	+9	3 10
Country cloth	6	0 0	5	14 10	3	12 7	-2 2 3	-2	8 5

The increase in the rate of consumption per head of population is high, except in the case of "Country cloth."

The average consumption of sugar was little more than one half that of the preceding year. The increase in the consumption of gur, ghee, and rice in 1891-92 as compared with 1890-91 is attributed to the decreased exports of those commodities from Nayanagar owing to the prevailing scarcity, and to the probably inaccurate assumption that the whole of the balance of them which entered the city were consumed by the population. Grain is not subject to octroi taxation in the Beawar Municipality.

KEKRI.

	Standard.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Difference between 1890-91 and 1891-92.	Difference between Standard and 1891-92.
	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.
Grain	7 0 0	7 31 11	14 30 3	+ 6 38 8	+ 7 30 3
Sugar	0 6 0	0 18 10	0 10 12	- 0 7 14	+ 0 4 12
Gur	0 15 0	2 18 11	1 5 2	- 1 13 9	+ 0 30 2
Ghee	0 4 0	0 3 1½	0 3 6	+ 0 0 4½	- 0 0 10
Oil-seeds	0 4 8	0 36 2	0 35 1	- 0 1 1	+ 0 30 9
	<i>R a. p.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>
European cloth	4 0 0	9 11 5	6 3 3	- 3 8 2	+ 2 3 3
Country cloth	6 0 0	3 3 11	0 3 3	- 3 0 8	- 5 12 9

The consumption of grain reaches a much higher figure than either the standard rate or the rate of the previous year. This is apparently due to the large quantities of grain imported and stored by the residents owing to the scarcity. The consumption of sugar, gur, oil-seeds, and European cloth, though less than that of 1890-91, was still considerably in excess of the standard average, while the consumption of ghee and country cloth, especially the latter, was below the normal amount.

Expenditure.—The following statements show separately the expenditure of the three municipalities during 1891-92, as compared with that of the preceding year :—

AJMERE.

	1890-91.		1891-92.		Total.		Difference.
	Ordinary.	Special.	Ordinary.	Special.	1890-91.	1891-92.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
A. 1-(a) Head Office	6,159	...	6,159	...	6,159	6,159	...
A. 1 (c) Honorary Magistrate's Office.	331	...	335	...	331	335	+ 4
A. 1 (d) Nazul and Irrigation	348	...	360	...	348	360	+ 12
A. 1 (e) Buildings, etc.	16	...	19	...	16	19	+ 3
A. 2 (a) Octroi Establishment	3,615	...	4,193	...	3,615	4,193	+ 578
A. 2 (b) Bonded Warehouse	238	...	240	...	238	240	+ 2
A. 2 (c) Buildings, etc.,	70	...	37	...	70	37	- 33
A. 5. Refunds	14,027	10,631	11,774	10,081	24,658	21,855	- 2,803
A. 6. Pensions and Gratuity . . . . .	...	...	60	...	...	60	+ 60
B. Public Safety	16,383	...	14,405	...	16,383	14,405	- 1,978
C. 1. Water-supply	216	17,668	6,331	1,43,868	17,884	1,50,199	+ 1,32,315
C. 2. Drainage	31	...	- 1	...	31	- 1	- 32
C. 3. Conservancy	15,556	8,334	21,125	12,547	23,890	33,672	+ 9,782
C. 4. Hospital and Dispensary	2,076	...	2,216	...	2,076	2,216	+ 140
C. 5. Vaccination	120	...	120	...	120	120	...
C. 6. Markets and slaughter-houses.	60	...	152	...	60	152	+ 92
C. 7. Pounds	392	...	422	...	392	422	+ 30
C. 9. Public Garden	5,091	...	4,660	...	5,091	4,660	- 431
C. 10. Registration of births and deaths.	...	...	20	...	...	20	+ 20
11. (i) Public Works Establishment.	900	...	651	...	900	651	- 249
• (ii) Buildings	1,302	...	2,277	...	1,302	2,277	+ 975
• (iii) Roads	9,377	...	15,588	...	9,377	15,588	+ 6,211
D. Public Instruction	3,635	...	3,574	...	3,635	3,574	- 61
F. 1. Interest on Loans . . . . .	...	7,989	...	5,032	7,989	5,032	- 2,957
F. 4. (a) Printing charges	1,123	...	1,852	...	1,123	1,852	+ 729
• (b) Firing midday gun	101	...	99	...	101	99	- 2
• (c) Miscellaneous	3,804	...	506	...	3,804	506	- 3,298
G. 3. Repayment of Loans . . . . .	...	6,949	...	4,927	6,949	4,927	- 2,022
4. Advances	4,507	245	5,448	5,037	4,752	10,485	+ 5,733
5. Deposits . . . . .	...	...	188	...	...	188	+ 188
TOTAL	89,478	51,816	1,02,810	1,81,492	1,41,294	2,84,302	+ 1,42,008

Ordinary Account.—The total expenditure in Ajmere under the “Ordinary Account” rose from Rs9,478 in 1890-91 to Rs1,02,810 in 1891-92, showing an increase of Rs13,332.

The increase of Rs578 under the head of “Octroi Establishment” is due to the fact that in the preceding year the charges on account of the six new octroi posts were defrayed only for half the year as they were established from the 1st September 1890, whereas in 1891-92 these charges were defrayed for the whole year.

The decrease in the amount of refunds (ordinary) by Rs2,253 was, as already explained, partly due to diminished imports and partly due to the revision of the octroi tariff.

Under the head of “Public Safety” the cost of lighting increased by Rs598 owing to the purchase of several new lamps and burners. On the other hand, the police charges were diminished to the extent of Rs2,596, the cost of maintenance to the amount of Rs2,82 per annum having been undertaken by the Government of India with effect from the 1st April 1891.

The enhanced expenditure of Rs2,115 (ordinary charges) on the Ajmere water-supply was due to the prevailing water-famine which necessitated special outlay on cleaning and repairing wells, raising water from the disused lead mine and works undertaken with the object of restoring the Bilsa tank.

The conservancy charges in 1891-92 were Rs31,125 as compared with Rs15,556 in 1890-91, showing an increase of Rs15,569, of which the details are given below:—

	R
1. Road-cleaning	36
2. Latrines	210
3. Establishment	36
4. Purchase and repair of carts	204
5. Purchase, hire, keep, and feed of cattle	4,187
6. Purchase of disinfectants	69
7. Burial of paupers	457
8. Miscellaneous	442
TOTAL	5,569

The famine prices of fodder and the payment during the year under report of Rs2,541 on account of purchases made in the previous year are responsible for the large increase in the fifth item.

The miscellaneous charges were swelled by the purchase of 100 privy pans and 119 iron receptacles.

The Municipality expended Rs7,186 in excess of the outlay of 1890-91 on buildings and roads. This expenditure was chiefly due to the necessity of improving the approaches to the Ana Sagar Ghati and the City Branch School, and of repairing certain nalas and drains.

The increase of Rs729 in printing charges is exceptional, being due to the printing of a large number of papers connected with the execution of the new Municipal water-supply. Steps have been taken to reduce these charges in future. The miscellaneous charges (ordinary) marked F (e) show a reduction of Rs3,298 as compared with those of 1890-91, which were abnormally increased by the testimonial (since refunded) presented to Reverend Dr. J. Husband, certain census charges, the Viceregal reception, cholera expenditure, and other unusual items.

The remaining variations call for no special comment.

Special Account.—The total expenditure under this head amounted to Rs1,81,492 as compared with Rs51,816 in the preceding year, showing the very large increase of Rs1,29,676.

The amount expended on water-supply was Rs1,43,868 against Rs17,668 in 1890-91, a difference of Rs1,26,200. This expenditure, as the Chairman has explained in his report, was rendered inevitable by the menace of a water famine which was only averted by the temporary expedient, successful, though costly, of bringing water into the city from the Budda Pushkar lake, seven miles distant. Further outlay was undertaken on the construction of the new tank called “Foy-Sagar” at Kazipura at a cost of Rs1,94,400. This has provided a permanent water-supply for the city, and the execution of this great scheme, with the assistance of Government, marks the years 1890-91 and 1891-92 in the Municipal annals of Ajmere.

The increased expenditure of Rs4,213 on conservancy is accounted for by (1) the enhanced cost of fodder; (2) repairs to conservancy wagons; (3) the payment of a sum of Rs308 expended in 1890-91; and (4) the usual expenditure on castor-oil which last year was avoided as there was a sufficient quantity already in stock.

The account of the loans advanced to the Municipality by the Government stands thus—

	R
Balance of the water-supply loan of R1,25,000 contracted in 1880	1,01,849
Drawn from Treasury during 1891-92 on account of the new water-supply loan of R2,18,000 advanced by Government for constructing the Foy-Sagar and for the Budda Pushkar scheme	1,29,302
TOTAL	2,31,151
Total amount repaid during the year	4,927
Net debt	2,26,224

The amount of unliquidated loan due on the 31st March 1891 was shown in the last year's report as R90,625. These figures as revised in accordance with the account received from the Comptroller of India's Treasuries stand at R1,01,849, which is the correct amount.

BEAWAR.

Head of expenditure,	1890-91.	1891-92.	Difference.
	R	R	R
A. 1. 2.—Head Office Establishment	1,360	1,363	+ 6
A. 1. C.—Honorary Magistrate Establishment	418	430	+ 12
A. 1. G.—Head Office Contingencies	272	390	+ 118
A. 2. A.—Octroi, etc., Establishment	1,192	1,320	+ 128
A. 2. B.—Bonded Warehouse	297	306	+ 9
A. 2. C.—Buildings, etc.	11	4	— 7
A. 2. E.—Octroi Office Contingencies	140	187	+ 47
A. 5.—Refunds	20,997	9,857	— 11,140
B. 2.—Lighting	1,087	1,209	+ 122
B. 3.—Police	3,959	3,965	+ 6
C. 1.—Water-supply	1,104	11,656	+ 10,552
C. 2.—Drainage work	57	34	— 23
C. 3.—Conservancy	3,579	4,309	+ 730
C. 4.—Hospital and Dispensaries	1,331	1,380	+ 49
C. 5.—Vaccination	120	78	— 42
C. 7.—Pounds	166	—	— 166
C. 9.—Public Garden	1,967	2,856	+ 889
C. 11.—Public Works (original and repairs)	8,693	7,482	— 1,211
D.—Public Instruction	3,650	3,693	+ 43
E.—Contributions for general purposes	658	2,898	+ 2,240
F.—Miscellaneous	554	325	— 229
G. 4.—Advances	469	630	+ 161
TOTAL	52,081	54,375	+ 2,294

The decrease of R11,140 under the head "Refunds" is attributed to the excellent results obtained by the new system already mentioned as adopted for granting refunds with effect from 1st April 1891. The increase of R10,552 under the head of "Water-supply" was due to the special measures undertaken for increasing the supply.

A large number of wells were deepened and improved; a duct was constructed to the Bicharli tank, two new wells were made on the bank of the Balad stream, and a third was commenced in the vicinity of the Dharamsala. Much useful labour was employed on improving the roads both within and outside the town. The funds thus expended afforded relief to the people of the Beawar city and of the neighbouring villages. The total amount laid out by the Committee on relief works was R11,436.

The additional sweepers and cattle employed and the new conservancy carts purchased during the year led to an increase of R730 over the expenditure during the previous year on the conservancy of the town.

The famine prices of fodder were the cause of the increase of R889 under the head of "Public Gardens."

The sum of R7,482 was expended during the year on public works, namely:—

	R
Repairs to roads and buildings and planting of trees	2,975
Original works	4,507
	7,482

The decrease under the head "Public Works" is due to the expenditure of a smaller sum than in 1890-91 for metalling the Beawar-Rajniawas road.

The Municipal contribution of Rs2,000 to the United Presbyterian Mission School authorities towards the cost of constructing the new building accounts for most of the increase under the head of "Contributions," from Rs658 in 1890-91 to Rs2,898 in 1891-92. The Municipality also contributed a sum of Rs98 towards the deepening of Kaisar Kund reservoir.

KEKRI.

Heads of expenditure.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Difference.
	R	R	R
Head Office	62	95	+33
Collection Establishment	982	1,053	+71
Bonded Warehouse	58	60	+2
Refunds	2,412	2,444	+32
Construction of buildings	100	93	-7
Lighting	226	282	+56
Police	1,197	1,304	+107
Public health	200	200	...
Dispensary	314	395	+81
Conservancy	317	324	+7
Public Gardens	490	374	-116
Education	438	508	+70
Public convenience	200	1,200	+1,000
Repairs	553	674	+121
Miscellaneous	658	501	-157
Registration	24	24	...
Cattle pound	171	99	-72
TOTAL	8,401	9,630	+1,229

The total expenditure of the Kekri Municipality was Rs9,630 as compared with Rs8,401 in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs1,229. This is chiefly due to the part construction of a large well to improve the water-supply.

The position of the well is not a good selection, and it is doubtful if it will ever be a success. No other item on the expenditure side of the Kekri accounts calls for special notice.

Litigation.—The number of prosecutions instituted and the persons involved therein show a considerable diminution as compared with the figures of the previous year:

Only 455 persons were brought to trial during the year against 878 in 1890-91. Of these 425 were convicted and 20 were discharged or acquitted. In the case of 9 persons the prosecution was dismissed on the ground that the accused had carried out the orders issued to them, and in one case it was withdrawn.

The total number of criminal cases in which the persons above-named were prosecuted fell from 857 in 1890-91 to 252 in 1891-92.

Sixteen civil suits came before the courts to which the Ajmere Municipality was a party. Of these 6 were decided in its favour and 5 against it. The remaining 5 cases were pending at the close of the year.

The number of cases instituted by the Beawar Municipality rose from 591 in 1890-91 to 901 in 1891-92. Nine hundred and thirty-one persons were involved in them.

Persons .	{	punished	918
		acquitted	8
		absconded	5
			<u>931</u>

The fines realized by the Ajmere Municipality in 1891-92 amounted to Rs369 as against Rs830 in 1890-91; those in Beawar were Rs428 as compared with Rs271 in the preceding year; and in Kekri they were Rs1 against Rs11 in 1890-91.

General remarks.—The salient feature of the year under review was the general scarcity which, as already noted, affected each Municipality in almost every branch of its working, and rendered the year from the Municipal point of view altogether abnormal.

The unsettled state of affairs in the Ajmere Municipality to which allusion was made in the report of 1890-91 came to a climax by the resignation of a majority of the members of the Committee. From the 21st August to the 12th November 1891, the work of the Municipality was carried on by the official members alone, whose appointment was sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner. Their proceedings were marked by good and energetic work.

A new election of members was held in October 1891, but as four of the gentlemen elected refused to act on the Committee, a fresh election was arranged to supply the vacancies.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Newman tendered his resignation as Chairman in November 1891, and Mr. F. L. Reid succeeded him. Since the close of the year 1891 matters

have proceeded more harmoniously than before, and there are not wanting signs of vitality and improved organization, which, with judicious management, may be trusted to produce good results in the near future.

Two works of first-class importance will make this year a memorable one so far as Ajmere is concerned: first, the success of the temporary expedient for bringing water into the city from the Budda Pushkar lake to relieve the water-famine consequent on the drying up of the Ana Sagar lake and subsidiary sources; and, second, the commencement of the scheme for giving the Municipality a permanent supply of pure water by constructing the lake (called after its projector the Foy-Sagar tank) near Kazipura village, about three miles above Ajmere. The Budda Pushkar water was introduced on the 1st April 1892.

The Foy-Sagar water-works executed by the help of a loan of ₹ 1,98,000 from the Government of India were formally opened on the 24th November 1892. Apart from the value of the former plan for providing the city with an abundance of wholesome water, there can be no doubt that it was mainly instrumental in preventing the spread of cholera which at one time threatened to become serious.

The Municipal year in Beawar was signalized by the introduction of the revised octroi refund rules which have proved successful beyond expectation.

The Committee worked energetically and judiciously to obviate the effects of the scarcity and the funds thus expended have been productive of results in improved communications and water-supplies which will permanently benefit the residents. An important measure was the amalgamation of the English portion of the Municipal School with the United Presbyterian Mission School to which the Committee contributed a donation of ₹ 2,000, while it raised at the same time its yearly allotment to the School Funds.

The interests of the Kekri Municipality were intelligently supervised by Munshi Damodar Lal, the Deputy Magistrate, but the town is still backward, and there is room for much improvement in nearly every department. The progress of Municipal affairs under the superintendence of the newly-appointed Deputy Magistrate, Munshi Harnam Dass, will be watched with interest.

PART IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

AGRICULTURAL, RAINFALL, AND PRICES OF PRODUCE.

161. These subjects have been dealt with under the head "Revenue and Finance," and the detailed figures are given in the appendices.

AGRICULTURAL STOCK.

162. Statement No. 6 contains the number of agricultural stock, but as it includes the figures for the large istimrari estates, which information was not embodied in the return for 1890-91, the total figures for the two years cannot usefully be compared. Excluding the istimrari estates, however, the numbers of the agricultural stock in Ajmere-Merwara in 1890-91 and 1891-92 are collated in the table below to facilitate reference:—

	1890-91.	1891-92.	Difference.
Bulls	54,688	46,849	—7,839
Cows	83,578	36,192	—47,386
Male buffaloes	4,253	2,538	—1,715
Cow buffaloes	17,940	10,389	—7,551
Young stock	33,963	7,804	—26,159
Sheep	1,19,786	91,884	—27,902
Goats	86,391	68,003	—18,388
Horses and ponies	2,169	1,050	—1,119
Mules and donkeys	4,865	3,096	—1,269
Camels	388	427	+ 39
Ploughs	27,071	20,108	—6,963
Carts	9,153	4,682	—4,471

These figures show to what an extent the agricultural stock was reduced by the general scarcity during the year under report. Owing to the failure of fodder and pasture a large number of cattle were driven away to other countries for grazing; but the mortality amongst cattle, both those which were sent away and those which remained behind, was considerable.

163. The number of horned cattle and sheep which were attacked and succumbed to milderpest and other cattle diseases is shown beneath for the last three years:—

	Horned Cattle.			Sheep and goats.			TOTAL.		
	1890-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Attacked	5,123	8,626	710	694	5,462	174	5,817	14,088	884
Died	5 93	1,184	195	380	1,663	50	973	2,847	245

164. The accuracy of these figures is open to grave suspicion. If they are, however, approximately correct, the cause of the remarkable decrease in the numbers of the year 1891-92, as compared with the two years which preceded it, must be sought in the fact that the large numbers of cattle which left the district are not included in the returns, while the numerous cases of death from "starvation" among those which remained are also excluded.

FORESTS.

165. *State Reserves.*—The area of the Reserved State Forests was reduced by 146 acres during the year under report, and now comprises 89,228 acres (140 square miles). The decrease is due to the fact that, while 852 acres were added to the State Reserves, 998 acres were excluded, 151 acres by transfer to Rajosi Village Reserve, and 847 acres being lost by a more accurate measurement of areas.

In the first paragraph of the Chief Commissioner's Resolution on the report for 1890-91, it was desired that the exact area of the forest reserves should be shown in the report for 1891-92.

The required details have since been received from the Revenue Department. It appears that the total area of the patches under cultivation and cultivable within the reserves amounts to 672 acres. If this be deducted, the total must be reduced still further to 88,556 acres.

These figures may be taken as representing the exact area at the close of 1891-92, and they will be adopted for the purposes of the next report. The record of forest rights has also been completed, and is under consideration pending submission to the Chief Commissioner.

166. *Village Reserve.*—No new village reserve was formed during the year under report, nor was the area (5,305 acres) of the existing reserves increased. The importance of this subject, which the Government of India emphasized in commenting upon last year's report, has not been overlooked, and proposals for reserving about 6,000 acres of village waste land, especially in the neighbourhood of Rajgarh, have been submitted and are still under consideration.

The "Ajmere-Merwara Private Forests Regulation" of 1892 was received after the close of the year and came into force from the 1st April 1892. It will materially assist in promoting this most important branch of forest work in Ajmere-Merwara.

Areas other than those already referred to remained unchanged during the year under report.

167. *Boundary Pillars.*—No expenditure was incurred on boundary pillars during the year under report. They were suitably maintained free of cost.

168. *Boundary-cutting.*—Rupees 318 were expended on cutting lengths measuring 24 miles of boundaries, 30 feet wide in the Todgarh and Siliberi Forests Reserves.

As was the case in 1890-91 a breadth of 30 feet was simultaneously cleared by the Marwar Forest Department within the limits of their jurisdiction. The work of cutting these boundaries provided employment for 2,537 people in the district, and was a most useful famine relief work.

The cost was only R13 a mile as compared with R27 a mile in the previous year.

169. *Surveys.*—Part of the boundaries of the forest reserves noted on the margin were surveyed and the omissions of pillars were supplied, and erroneous boundaries checked and corrected.

The Jallia and Bulad lands taken up in the previous year were also surveyed.

170. *Working-Plans.*—The preliminary report on the working-plan to be submitted to the Inspector-General of Forests (Government of India Circular No. 9-F., dated the 14th May 1889) and remarks in paragraph 3 of their letter No. 279-F., dated 24th February 1892, has been prepared and is under consideration.

171. *Annual Plans of Operations.*—The plans of operations which were drawn up in consultation with the local officers were successfully carried out. But a large proportion of the area marked to be cleared remained unfilled owing to the slackness in the demand of the local market.

172. *Forest Offences.*—The number of forest offences fell from 239 in 1890-91 to 139 in the year under review. Eighty-six cases as against 62 were tried by Magistrates, and 53 as against 177 were compounded by the Forest Officer under provisions of the Forest Regulation. In every case, except three, a conviction was obtained. Unauthorized felling was the most common offence.

Owing to the prevailing scarcity, the forest rules were, to a certain extent, relaxed in favour of the villages.

173. *Cattle-trespass.*—The number of cattle impounded was 5,442 or 445 more than in the preceding year; the increase was chiefly in the number of sheep and goats impounded during the year under report. At the same time the total receipts from pound fees fell from Rs508 to Rs484.

174. *Fire Conservancy.*—It is satisfactory to note that no fires occurred during the year under report. Of 89,228 acres, the total area of the reserved forests, 37,077 acres were protected from fire without the adoption of special measures. The cost of fire protection amounted to Rs45 or 16 pies per acre, which is the same as last year.

175. *Grazing.*—The scanty rainfall in 1890 and the consequent diminution of fodder made it necessary to throw open nearly all the reserves to grazing after the 1st January 1892. The number of cattle admitted for grazing was 47,989 as against 26,359 last year. Of this number 45,218 head of cattle belonged to right-holders and 2,741 to outsiders. The concession was appreciated, and no doubt tended much to the alleviation of local distress and the salvation of the cattle. The policy and wishes of the Government of India in regard to grazing as described in the fifth paragraph of their letter of the 24th February 1892 will be borne in mind. But the circumstances of the year under review were altogether abnormal.

176. *Natural Reproduction.*—The rainfall was so short that all the self-sown seedlings that germinated in July with the first fall died away.

177. *Artificial Reproduction.*—The following is the result of the cultural operations which extended over 110 acres as against 98 in 1890-91:—

	Acres.	Struck off as failure.	Net addition.
Sowing	76	62	14
Planting	34	...	34
TOTAL	110	62	48

The total expenditure incurred on these operations amounted to Rs1,720 as against Rs929 in the previous year.

178. *Roads and Buildings.*—The total cost under this head was Rs504 as shown below:—

	R
(a) Roads	124
(b) Buildings	79
(c) Other works	301
TOTAL	504

179. *Roads.*—Two new inspection paths were made in the Nagpahar Forest Reserve, and repairs to the paths in the Todgarh Reserve were executed. These works gave employment and relief to nearly eight hundred people.

180. *Buildings.*—Chowkis for the forest guards at Danta Devra and Sirmag were constructed at a total cost of Rs75, and Rs4.5 were spent on repairing the Mohwa Bir Forest chowki.

181. *Other Works.*—Rupees 301 spent under this sub-head include—

	R
Pay of 20 Meteorological Reporters	237
Wire fencing	48
Repairs to cages	14
Cloth, etc.	2
TOTAL	301

182. *Rainfall.*—The Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests reports that the rainfall registered during the year was not even half the average of ordinary years, and was the lowest recorded since the experiments have been undertaken. Only one of the experimental wells contained any water.

Yield and working. 183. *Outturn.*—Seven thousand three hundred and two cubic feet of timber, 1,91,098 cubic feet of fuel, and other produce to the value of R57,452 were removed from the forests. Under each of these three heads there was a marked improvement as compared with 1890-91.

Free grants.

184. The following statement gives detail of the free grants made to right-holders :—

	Cubic feet.	Estimated value.
Timber for household and agricultural purposes	2,192	120
Minor Produce—		
(a) Dry wood for fuel)		
(b) Grass		41,941
(c) Grazing		
		—
TOTAL		42,061

The money value of these grants in the preceding year was R22,118. The fuel grants were a boon to the people in the hard times that prevailed.

Receipts and charges.

185. *Financial Results.*—The following table compares the receipts and charges for the last two years :—

	1890-91. R	1891-92. R	Difference.
Receipts	15,266	19,799	+4,533
Expenditure	12,720	13,986	—1,266
	—	—	—
SURPLUS	2,546	5,813	3,267

It will be seen that the surplus of the preceding year was more than doubled in the year under review, the increase in receipts occurring chiefly under the heads of “grazing and grass” and “other minor produce.”

The financial position of the Department continues to show a steady improvement, due as much to economical management as to increased receipts. The latter would be much enhanced if the estimated value of the free grants (R42,455) were taken into the account.

186. *General remarks.*—The year 1891 was exceptionally dry. The ordinary supplies of fodder practically failed, and had it not been for the forest grazing the mortality would have been even far higher than the figures actually recorded. The cutting of grass was first allowed for a period of one month and ten days for plough bullocks, after which grazing was permitted.

The importance of having this resource to fall back upon in time of need is said to be generally appreciated.

187. The Maharajahs of Jaipur, Ulwar, and Bhartpur generously contributed several thousand maunds of grass free of cost to the district.

An interesting experiment of pressing grass by screw machines was made under the superintendence of the local railway officers. The grass was pressed into bales containing one and a half maunds each, and measuring three feet by two feet by two feet.

188. The Ulwar candidate, Babu Ram Chand, returned to Ulwar in October 1891 after finishing the term of his practical training in the forest of Ajmere-Merwara.

189. Having regard to the unusual difficulties created by the unfavourable nature of the season, the report for the year may be considered as not unsatisfactory. The Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Sardar Hira Sing, whose exertions the Government of India have lately rewarded, laboured energetically to make the administration of his department successful, and the fact that notwithstanding all obstacles he was able not only to maintain but to increase the surplus of the preceding year is creditable to him and his staff.

TRADE.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

190. The number of stations on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway running through the districts of Ajmere and Merwara remained the same in the year ending 31st December

1891, as in the preceding year, viz., 14, the principal stations being Ajmere, Beawar, and Nusseerabad.

191. The total number of passengers booked from these 14 stations was 762,029, or 50,054 more than in 1890. Of these 455,145 against 432,610 were booked from Ajmere; 100,194 against 81,792 from Beawar; 96,154 against 90,896 from Nusseerabad, and 110,536 against 106,677 from the remaining 11 stations in the district.

192. The total receipts from the outward traffic amounted to R8,23,798 against R7,37,469 in 1890. Of the former amount, R7,84,291 were realized on account of coaching traffic, and the balance R39,507 represented the income from freight on parcels, luggage, and carriage of live stock.

193. Forty thousand six hundred and fifty-eight tons of goods were carried from the stations in the district, against 33,475 tons in the previous year. Of this quantity, 4,525 tons against 2,520 were exported from Ajmere; 20,448 against 18,488 from Beawar; 13,657 against 10,874 from Nusseerabad, and 2,028 against 1,593 from the other stations in the district.

194. The total receipts from goods traffic amounted to R4,28,566 against R3,87,327 during the preceding 12 months.

195. The principal commodities carried by the railway to and from the Ajmere and Beawar stations are shown in the subjoined table:—

ARTICLE.	AJMERE.				BEAWAR.			
	Imported.		Exported.		Imported.		Exported.	
	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Cotton { pressed . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	90	7,945	8,340
{ unpressed	1	...	1	3	360	985	257	131
Grain and wheat	8,813	18,355	128	817	3,126	20,075	2,045	4,532
Metal	675	744	501	687	898	675	107	92
Piece-goods	798	666	91	120	523	350	135	170
Salt	608	581	...	...	1,378	1,265	11	16
Seeds	351	351	15	28	845	1,774	1,126	496
Sugar and jagri	2,468	2,248	61	82	7,297	5,797	2,575	1,573

The above figures show that the import of grain alone into these two places exceeded by 26,491 tons the amount of the grain imported in 1890.

196. The total income derived from all sources of the outward traffic at the railway stations in Ajmere-Merwara amounted to R12,52,364 as compared with R11,24,796 in the previous year.

197. The cost of station establishment amounted to R53,516 during the year against 52,113 in 1890.

PUBLIC WORKS.

198. The expenditure incurred on public works, exclusive of irrigation and railway, during the year 1891-92 is compared with that of 1890-91 in the subjoined statement:—

HEADS.	1891-1892.			1890-91.
	Debitable to—		TOTAL.	
	Ajmere-Merwara.	Rajputana.		
	R	R	R	R
Original Works	1,10,384	5,635	1,16,019	40,376
Repairs	97,808	5,974	1,03,782	48,071
Establishment	32,725	4,235	36,960	41,927
Tools and plant	20,913	—2,800	18,113	2,718
TOTAL	2,61,830	13,044	2,74,874	1,33,092

The expenditure incurred during the year under review shows an excess of R1,41,782 when compared with the outlay in 1890-91, the increase being mainly, if not entirely, due to abnormal requirements arising from the famine conditions prevalent throughout the year.

199. Of the sum of R1,10,384 expended on original works in Ajmere-Merwara, the large proportion of R1,05,341 was spent on metalled roads, and the balance, viz., R5,043, on civil buildings, as detailed below :—

Buildings for the administration of—	R
Law and justice	2,296
Revenue Department	23
Ecclesiastical Department	1,248
Educational Department	336
Public Works Department	756
Other public buildings	384
TOTAL	5,043

200. Of the amount of R97,808 disbursed for repairs in Ajmere-Merwara, R94,269 was expended on metalled roads, R1,028 on accommodation for travellers and other works, and R2,511 on civil buildings.

201. Of the sum of R13,014 (against 38,569 in 1890-91) debitable to Rajputana, R2,857 were spent on repairs to military works, and R8,752 on the civil buildings specified below :—

	Original Works.	Repairs.
	R	R
Ecclesiastical Department— Nussecrabad and Deoli	195	396
Postal Department	2,014	197
Mayo College	231	2,316
Telegraph Department	185	95
Government House and Residencies	3,010	113
TOTAL	5,635	3,117
	8,752	

and R1,435 were charges on account of share of establishment and tools and plant.

202. The amount of revenue credited to Imperial Civil Works accounts during the year under review was R3,465 against R3,398 in 1890-91, inclusive of R660 and R763 on account of rent of the bungalows of the Cantonment Magistrate, Nussecrabad, and the Political Agent at Deoli, respectively.

DISTRICT POST OFFICES.

203. The charges for the maintenance of the district post in Ajmere-Merwara in 1891-92 were met as usual, partly from the District Funds Cess, and partly from Imperial revenues. There were, as in the preceding year, ten post-offices, four letter-boxes, and six postmen.

204. The number of miles of district post line over which mails were conveyed during the year was also the same as in 1890-91, viz., 192.

205. The total cost of maintaining the district post amounted to R3,923 against R4,153 in 1890-91, and 4,183 in 1889-90, showing a decrease, as compared with last year, of R230. This is attributed solely to reduction in the cost of establishment, the principal item being a saving of R150 in the expense of the Camp Post-office of the Agent to the Governor-General.

The District Funds contributed R724 towards the working expenses of the post offices as compared with R718 in the preceding year, while the remaining sum, namely, R3,199, was paid out of the Imperial revenues against R3,435 in 1890-91.

206. The total realizations from the District Dāk Cess fell short of the previous year's collections by R90, being only R724 against R814 in 1890-91. This was due to short collections owing to the prevailing scarcity. On the other hand, the aggregate expenditure during the year, as detailed by the Chairman of the District Board, exceeded the income by R53, rising from R749 in 1890-91 to R777 in the year under review. This result is due to the debit by the Comptroller of India Treasuries of a sum of R24-15-6 to the District Dāk Fund on account of a gratuity sanctioned to Wajid Ali, late postman of Har-mara in Ajmere.

207. The details of the charges as compared with the figures of the previous year are given below :—

HEADS.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Difference.
	R	R	R
Charges on account of Postal Department as shown above	718	724	+ 6
Head Offices charges	31	28	- 3
Gratuity or pension . . . . .	...	25	+ 25
TOTAL	749	777	+ 28

208. The working of the District Post Offices shows satisfactory progress judged by the number of letters, etc., posted and delivered during the year. These show a considerable increase over the figures of 1890-91, as will be seen from the subjoined table :—

DESCRIPTION.	1890-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
	Number.	Number.	Number.
Articles { received for delivery	32,995	35,841	42,471
{ returned undelivered	1,752	1,728	2,994
Percentage of undelivered letters	5.31	4.82	7.05
Posted for despatch	24,467	28,968	37,080

The percentage of articles returned as undelivered shows an unsatisfactory increase from 4.82 in 1890-91 to 7.05 in 1891-92.

IRRIGATION.

209. The number and classification of tanks remained unaltered during the year under report.

210. The capital outlay up to the end of 1890-91 was R16,67,904. No less than R2,28,771 were expended during the year 1891-92 chiefly on famine relief works (Irrigation), thus raising the total capital outlay up to end of March 1892 to R18,96,675, as shown below :—

	R
Ajmere Sub-Collectorate	10,81,224
Beawar ditto	6,31,668
Todgarh ditto	1,83,783
TOTAL	18,96,675

211. The gross revenue assessed during the year amounted to R88,019 (including R69 realized through the Public Works Department) as against R1,17,961 in the previous year and R1,28,010 in the year 1889-90. The decrease of R29,942 is due to the deficient rainfall, which for two years in succession either left the tanks dry or gave them a very inadequate supply of water.

212. The total collections amounted to R84,522, being R40,699 less than in 1890-91.

From the statement received from the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, it would appear that the collections for Ajmere-Merwara amounted to R84,868 instead of R84,522 shown above. The difference is thus explained :—

	R
(1) Collections shown in this report	84,522
(2) Add amount inadvertently omitted last year	456
(3) Deduct the amount of fixed water revenue credited by misapprehension to variable land revenue	110
Total shown by the Examiner	84,868

213. The working expenses of the year amounted to R1,06,703 against R59,617 :—

	R
(a) Revenue management	5,063
(b) Cost of maintenance	99,475
(c) Indirect charges	2,165
TOTAL	1,06,703

The increase of expenditure on the maintenance of irrigation works is owing to the fact that a large proportion of the work which in ordinary years would have been postponed was specially undertaken for famine relief, an extremely costly mode of executing works requiring skilled labour. After deducting working expenses there was a debit balance of R21,835 as compared with a net revenue (credit) of R65,604 in 1890-91.

214. No remission was granted during the year under review.

215. The assessment not realizable at the end of the year on account of the rabi harvest was R19,680.

216. The total area assessed was only 11,987 acres as against 28,517 in 1890-91.

217. The total estimated value of the produce of all the different kinds of crops was R1,93,591 against R4,95,448 in 1890-91.

218. The year 1891-92 following three unfavourable years in succession was thoroughly unsatisfactory from an irrigation point of view, monsoon being practically a failure.

PART V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

GENERAL RESULTS OF THE YEAR.

219. The rainfall of the Ajmere and Merwara districts for the three years ending 31st March 1892 are compared in the table given below:—

		1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Ajmere	Average of the district	21.4	12.05	8.50
	Ajmere Observatory	23.0	16.34	8.18
Merwara—Average of the district		16.8	13.56	10.24

From these figures it will be seen that the rainfall during the year was far below the amount gauged in 1889-90, which may be taken as approximately representing the normal rainfall of the Ajmere District and considerably less even than that of 1890-91. The results of two successive years of short rainfall were disastrous. The tanks received little or no water; the wells ran very low; the grain and fodder crops practically failed; and the area of cultivation was much contracted. This was the case both in Ajmere and Merwara. In the former district the rabi harvest of April 1891 was estimated at only half of the average, and the kharif which followed the monsoon was about one-fourth.

In Merwara the rabi and kharif outturn varied between one-fourth and one-fifth of the average produce. The grass crop suffered even more. In the Beawar tehsil it was practically *nil*, while in the Todgar tehsil it was only about one-third of the average even in the forest reserves.

220. Advances were granted liberally both under the Land Improvement Loans Act and the Agriculturists Loans Act, thus affording relief to the zemindars, who were not only enabled to deepen their wells but also to purchase seed and bullocks for cultivation purposes.

221. Besides the takavi advances, other relief measures similar to those described in the report for 1890-91 were freely introduced throughout the district. Numerous works were opened both in Ajmere and Merwara to relieve the distressed cultivators. These works consisted for the most part of the construction and repairs of tanks, nadis, and roads.

The outlay on irrigation works will no doubt eventually prove remunerative, and communications were repaired in some cases at unusually cheap rates.

222. Locusts appeared in both districts, but the damage done by them was inconsiderable.

223. The emigration of people and cattle which had commenced in the previous year continued. Details are, however, not called for here. Considerable numbers have never returned, notwithstanding the recent excellent monsoon with which Ajmere-Merwara has been favoured.

224. The subjoined table embodies the relative prices of food-grain ruling in the district during the year under review and in the preceding year :—

	AJMERE TEHSIL.			BEAWAR TEHSIL.			TODGARH TEHSIL.		
	RATE PER RUPEE.		*Average price current.	RATE PER RUPEE.		*Average price current.	RATE PER RUPEE.		*Average price current.
	1890-91.	1891-92.		1890-91.	1891-92.		1890-91.	1891-92.	
	Seers. Chattaks.	Seers. Chattaks.	Seers. Chattaks.	Seers. Chattaks.	Seers. Chattaks.	Seers. Chattaks.	Seers. Chattaks.	Seers. Chattaks.	Seers. Chattaks.
Wheat	14 0	11 0	16 0	15 -4	12 4	18 6	15 0	13 2	20 5
Barley	18 8	14 8	21 0	22 0	17 5	28 5	20 8	18 4	30 8
Gram	18 0	16 0	23 0	19 12	17 4	25 9	18 8	16 3	26 0
Indian-corn	20 0	14 8	22 0	22 12	17 5	28 7	22 12	18 5	31 10
Jowar	20 0	15 0	23 8	19 0	17 10	24 7	18 0	17 3	26 8
Bajra	16 8	12 0	19 12	17 8	15 14	23 8	16 8	15 2	24 4
Rice	4 0	4 0	8 12	8 0	8 0	7 6	7 0	7 0	20 5
Urad-ki dal	12 0	11 0	16 0	12 4	11 11	18 14	12 0	15 6	23 4
Sugar	3 4	3 0	0 0	3 2	3 4	0 0	2 14	3 0	0 0
Ghee	1 4	1 2	0 0	1 6	1 5	0 0	1 8	1 8	0 0
Salt	13 0	11 0	0 0	13 0	13 0	0 0	12 0	12 0	0 0

* Vide page 94 of Mr. LaTouche's Settlement Report.

The prices of all the principal food-grains rose much above average rates and even exceeded those of 1890-91, which were also abnormally high. Nothing but the vast importation by railway of grain from other provinces and the liberality of Government which poured money into the country prevented the distress from becoming famine.

A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE.

225. *Land Renuee.*—The statement below exhibits the revenue demand and collections for the year 1891-92 :—

HEADS.	Outstanding balance on 1st April 1891.	Demand for 1891-92.	Total.	Collections.	Remissions sanctioned during the year.	Total.	Balance outstanding on 31st March 1892.	Extra realization.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
AJMERE-MERWARA.								
Land revenue { Fixed	5,522	3,09,208	3,14,730	2,27,280	2	2,27,282	87,448	688
Variable	1,167	19,037	20,204	9,865	...	9,865	10,339	14
Water revenue	4,887	97,699	42,586	32,364	...	32,364	10,222	...
Miscellaneous receipts . . . . .	...	5,123	5,422	5,422	...	5,422	...	...
TOTAL	11,576	3,71,366	3,82,942	2,74,931	2	2,74,933	1,08,009	702
Figures for 1890-91	94	4,45,143	4,45,237	4,33,599	62	4,33,661	11,576	...
Difference	11,482	—73,777	—62,295	—1,58,668	—60	—1,58,728	96,433	702

226. *Demand.*—It will be seen that the demand for the year under review amounted to Rs. 3,71,366 as compared with Rs. 4,45,143 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of Rs. 73,777, as detailed below :—

	R
Fixed land revenue	56
Variable land revenue	35,227
Water revenue	36,051
Miscellaneous	2,443
TOTAL	73,777

The slight decrease in the fixed land revenue demand in the Ajmere District is wholly due to the fact that in 1890-91 the amount of the assessment imposed on the alienated muafi land situated at Jethana was recovered with arrears for the previous five years.

In Merwara there was a trifling increase of R4 owing to resumptions of muafi land during the year.

The serious falling off under the other heads is due to the general scarcity prevailing in the district during the whole year.

227. *Collections.*—The realizations show the marked decrease of R1,58,668, being only R2,74,931 against R4,33,599 in 1890-91. This was owing to the inability of the zemindars to pay the full demand consequent on the partial failure of both the crops of the year, notwithstanding all the efforts made by the District Officers to recover a larger proportion.

The ratio per cent. of collections to demand was R74.03 against R97.38 in 1890-91.

Only R2 were remitted during the year under review. The recommendations made under this head have been disposed of since the close of the year.

The balance outstanding on 31st March 1892 stood at R1,08,009, against R11,576 on the same date in the preceding year. Of this amount the Ajmere District is responsible for R54,483, and the Merwara District for R53,526.

Of the arrears in Merwara R371 were remitted after the close of the year, and the payment of R19,888 has been suspended till January 1894 under the orders of the Local Government. The balance is being gradually recovered.

For Ajmere R3,526 were remitted, and R31,257 suspended after the close of the year, leaving R19,700 to be recovered during 1892-93.

The small sum of R702 shown in the preceding table as extra realizations during the year were subsequently recovered out of the amount suspended which does not really fall due till January 1893.

228. *Trust Land.*—The income from the jagir sections of the Akhri and Derauthu lands, which are managed by the Government on behalf of the jagirdars and others, is given in the following table :—

Heads.								Akhri.	Derauthu.	TOTAL.
								R	R	R
1	Land revenue, fixed	.	.	.	.	.	.	...	1,381	1,381
2	Variable land revenue	.	.	.	.	.	.	98	64	162
3	Fixed water revenue	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	119	121
4	Variable water revenue	.	.	.	.	.	.	...	218	218
TOTAL								100	1,782	1,882
Figures for 1890-91								524	3,282	3,806

It will be seen that there has been a considerable falling off in the amount collected during the year.

229. *Settlement Operations.*—During the year under review the Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner, whose term of office in Ajmere-Merwara was extended for one year from 4th September 1891, continued to perform the usual assessment duties under the general control of the Assistant Commissioners of Ajmere and Merwara.

Sir Edward Buck, Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, visited Ajmere in the month of December 1891 for the purpose of discussing with the District Officers, among other matters, the current system of variable assessment in the fluctuating villages. As noticed in the Chief Commissioner's review of this report for 1890-91, the existing scarcity had brought to light serious defects in the system. One result of the consultation was that the Government of India have reduced the number of variably assessed villages from 61 to 40, and have authorised the assessment of the remaining 21 villages at fixed rates (less 4 per cent. of the normal assessment) for the rest of the present twenty years' settlement.

The revision of the general rules for the assessment of fluctuating villages and for allowing remissions and suspensions, in bad years, of the land revenue payable by them is under consideration.

230. *Loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act XIX of 1883.*—The balance of the loans under this Act outstanding at the commencement of the year under review amounted, as shown in the report for 1890-91, to R54,448. Rupees 2,42,390 were advanced during the year, making a total of R2,96,838.

		R
1.	Ajmere	1,94,830
2.	Merwara	47,560
TOTAL		2,42,390

The total demand of the year, including interest, amounted to R20,702 as compared with R4,043 in the year 1890-91. Of this total only R1,617 on account of principal and R681 on account of interest (in all R5,328) were realized, leaving R15,374 in arrears. The greater part of this sum consisted of instalments which fell due on the 1st January 1892, but which it was impossible to recover owing to the scarcity and consequent distress.

The principal outstanding under this Act on the 31st March 1892 was R2,92,193 as compared with R54,418 on the same date in the preceding year.

231. *Loans under the Agriculturists Loans Act, XII. of 1884.*—On 1st April 1891 only R1,227 were outstanding both in Ajmere and Merwara. No less than R1,83,873 was advanced by Government during the year under review, bringing the total advanced to R1,85,100. Rupees 421 (exclusive of R20-8 on account of interest credited to Government) were recovered, leaving a balance of R1,84,679 due to Government on 31st March 1892. Details of these advances have been given in separate reports. They are no doubt large, having regard to the size of the district and the means of the population. But there is no question that by their issue the Government has saved its subjects from an infinite amount of distress, and judging by past history there is every hope that almost the whole, if not the whole of the loans under both Acts, will eventually be recovered.

IMPERIAL REVENUE OTHER THAN LAND.

232. *Opium.*—As was the case in 1890-91, no opium for export to Bombay was, during the year under review, brought to the scales at Ajmere, nor has any been brought since 1889-90. The reason is apparently that assigned in last year's report,—namely, that the duty fixed for Ajmere is R25 in excess of that fixed for the Indore scales.

The number of chests exported to the Punjab rose from 332 in 1890-91 to 392 during the past year, and the duty thereon remitted to the Excise Commissioner, Punjab, was R82,320, as against R69,720 in the preceding year.

233. *Excise.*—A comparative statement is appended showing the excise receipts during the years 1890-91 and 1891-92 under the principal heads of income :—

	1890-91.	1891-92.	Difference.
	R	R	R
Country liquor	85,476	1,35,101	+ 49,625
European liquor	2,228	1,896	— 332
Drugs { Ganja and charas	7,085	6,740	— 345
{ Opium, madak, and chandu	9,270	8,433	— 837
Fines and forfeitures	19	...	— 19
Miscellaneous	4,920	4,920	...
TOTAL	1,08,998	1,57,090*	+ 48,092

* This total is exclusive of the duty realized on Malwa opium exported to the Punjab.

234. Of the sum of R1,35,101 received during the year under the head of "Country liquor" R47,875-8 were on account of the arrears of the previous year's demand payable by the contractor.

The sum of R38,125-8 outstanding against him on the 31st March 1892 has since been recovered. This payment completes the amount of the minimum guarantee due to Government for the recent three years' lease of the Abkari farm granted to Mr. Nauraji Rustomji. The year under report was the last of the three years period. The lease has since been renewed to the same man for a further period of five years dating from the 1st April 1892, on a reduced guarantee of R3,90,000 for the whole period or an average of R78,000 per annum. The yearly guarantee for the lapsed lease was R1,25,351. The large reduction of R47,351 a year is owing to the notorious fact mentioned in last year's report that the contractor has lost heavily on the farm for the three years now elapsed. Moreover, no satisfactory offers of a higher amount of minimum guarantee were received.

The present arrangements received the Chief Commissioner's sanction by telegram No. 263, dated 25th March 1892.

235. The Sadar Distillery system underwent no change during the year.

236. The subjoined table exhibits the quantity of spirit manufactured at, and issued from, the Ajmere Sadar Distillery during the year :—

	15° U. P.	25° U. P.	50° U. P.
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
Opening stock of spirit . . . . .	...	...	40
Spirit drawn during the year	2,505	19,596	52,887
TOTAL	2,505	19,596	52,877
Issued on permits for shops	1,800	16,800	15,300
Issued to Deolia Agency . . . . .	...	50	650
Spirits 50° U. P. redistilled to 25° and 50° U. P. . . . .	...	...	33,513
Loss for dryage	4	104	361
Closing stock	426	2,612	3,053
TOTAL	2,275*	19,596	52,877
Figures for 1890-91	2,882	24,111	67,159

* This quantity excludes 230 gallons transferred to 25° U. P.

The quantity of liquor manufactured at, and issued from, the Ajmere Distillery during the year was considerably below that of the previous year. This is said to be owing to the prevalent distress which very largely affected the demand.

The closing stock amounted to 3,121 gallons, against 40 gallons at the end of 1890-91.

237. The claim of the late contractor, Mr. Pestonji Nussarwanji, for compensation from the Government on account of losses alleged to have been incurred by him during his term of the contract for the period of four years ending with the year 1888-89, including the sum of R3,686 (referred to in the two last reports), which was apparently disbursed to him by mistake, was rejected by the Government of India in their letter No. 596-I., dated 8th February 1892. He has not yet refunded this amount of R3,686. The Collector has been asked what steps have been taken in the matter, and a separate communication on the subject will follow.

238. The disposal of the liquor removed from the distillery during the year under report is set forth in the subjoined statement :—

KIND OF LIQUOR.	Opening balance in shops and depôts.	Receipts during the year.	Total.	Sold.	Dryage.	Closing balance.	VALUE OF SPIRIT SOLD DURING THE YEAR.	
							At the maximum selling rate.	Actual.
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	R	R
15° U. P.	1,213	1,800	3,013	2,315	304	394	10,417	10,346
25° U. P.	11,595	16,800	28,395	26,537	1,419	439	99,514	89,749
50° U. P.	11,319	15,300	26,619	25,045	1,150	424	75,135	50,868
TOTAL	24,127	33,900	58,027	53,897	2,873	1,257	1,85,666	1,50,762
Figures for 1890-91	23,610	£1,974	75,584	48,558	2,899	24,127	1,66,605	1,36,218

The quantity of liquor received in the various shops fell from 51,974 gallons in 1890-91 to 33,900 gallons in 1891-92, while, on the other hand, the quantity sold and the proceeds realized rose from 48,558 gallons and R1,36,218 to 53,897 gallons and R1,50,762 respectively.

The increase in sale is attributed by the Excise Collector to the fact that some important marriages were solemnized during the year.

The larger sales reduced the balance in hand in the shops on the 31st March 1891 from 24,127 gallons to 1,237 gallons on the same date in 1892.

The loss by dryage was almost the same as in 1890-91.

239. If the statement given by the contractor of the expenditure incurred by him on account of the distillation and sale of liquor be accepted as correct, it would appear that the loss suffered by him in the year 1891-92 alone was Rs 27,951 as detailed below :—

	R	R
Total sale-proceeds	1,50,762	
<i>Deduct.</i>		
The amount of guarantee and contribution towards the salary of establishment paid during the year	1,30,325	
Cost of distillation	34,739	
Cost of sale	13,649	
TOTAL	1,78,713	1,78,713
Loss		27,951

The total estimated loss to the contractor during the three years' term of his contract is Rs 80,090.

240. As in 1890-91, no toddy was drawn during the year under report, there being no demand for it.

241. The number of retail shops for the sale of country liquor fell from 145 to 144. Those for the sale of European liquor remained unchanged, viz., 11.

242. Two licenses were issued for the consumption of liquor on the premises, and one for the refreshment room attached to the railway station at Ajmere.

243. The number of shops for the sale of drugs rose from 38 to 39.

244. The sale of the farm of the several drugs realized Rs 16,290 as compared with Rs 15,355 in the preceding year, giving an increase of Rs 935, as detailed below :—

	1891-92.	1890-91.	Increase.
	R	R	R
Opium, etc.	9,550	9,020	530
Bhang, etc.	6,740	6,335	405
TOTAL	16,290	15,355	935

Of the total demand of Rs 16,290, Rs 15,173 were recovered during the year under report, and the balance Rs 1,117 after its close.

The increase realized by the sale of the farms is said to have been due partly to the unusually brisk competition when the auction was conducted, and partly to the better understanding of the opium rules of 1877 by the persons bidding at the sale.

245. The incidence per head of the population (according to the Census of 1891) of the total excise revenue rose from 3 annas and 9 pies in 1890-91 to 4 annas 8 pies in 1891-92. In 1889-90 it was 5 annas and 10 pies.

246. During the year under review 49 persons were prosecuted for breach of the Abkari rules against 59 in 1890-91 and 112 in 1889-90.

Of these 44 were convicted, against 56 and 96 in the preceding years.

The offences were comparatively unimportant, being chiefly smuggling.

247. The amount of duty to be adjusted for Ajmere-Merwara on account of the import of Shahjehanpore rum rose from Rs 6,031 in 1890-91, and Rs 5,294 in 1889-90 to Rs 6,757 during the year under report.

248. The quantity of opium and its preparations consumed from the licensed shops in the district during 1891-92 is reported to have been as follows :—

	Seers.	Tolas.
Ajmere	709	60
Beawar	233	62½
Nusseerabad	165	62½
Kekri	19	75
TOTAL	1,129	20

249. *Stamps.*—In the subjoined table the gross revenue derived from the sale of non-judicial and judicial stamps in 1891-92 is compared in detail with the figures of 1890-91 :—

	Gross Receipts.		Charges.		Net Receipts.		Difference.
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	
NON-JUDICIAL.							
Foreign bills	19,593	14,651	1,350	1,016	18,243	13,635	- 4,608
One-anna receipt stamps	81,893	67,439	5,640	4,687	76,253	62,752	-13,501
Hundi stamps	6,981	6,597	299	285	6,682	6,312	- 370
Impressed sheets	41,121	37,068	2,644	1,958	38,477	35,110	- 3,367
Stamp duty and miscellaneous	643	481	...	...	643	481	- 162
TOTAL	1,50,231	1,26,236	9,933	7,946	1,40,298	1,18,290	- 22,008
JUDICIAL.							
Court-fee stamps	88,714	79,955	11,711	11,768	77,003	68,187	- 8,816
Paper for judicial petitions	12	20	1	1	11	19	+ 8
Stamp for copies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Recoveries in pauper suits	330	184	...	...	330	184	- 146
TOTAL	89,056	80,159	11,712	11,769	77,344	68,390	- 8,954
GRAND TOTAL ACCORDING TO TREASURY ACCOUNTS							
Total given by Comptroller of India Treasuries	2,39,287	2,06,395	21,645	19,715	2,17,642	1,86,680	- 30,962
Law and justice recoveries in pauper suits and process-serving establishment	330	184	8,679	8,913	...	...	...
Refunds and drawbacks (refund of stamps), etc.	...	...	2,213	1,714	...	...	...
TOTAL AS ABOVE	2,39,287	2,06,395	21,645	19,715	...	...	...

With the exception of paper for judicial petitions, the net receipts from all kinds of judicial and non-judicial stamps show a considerable decrease in comparison with the figures of the preceding year. The most noticeable decrease is under the following heads :—

	Decrease. R
1. Foreign bills	4,608
2. Hundi stamps	13,501
3. Impressed sheets	3,367
4. Court-fee stamps	8,816

This large decrease is attributed solely to the general scarcity prevailing in the district which checked mercantile transactions, and so reduced the sale of the first three kinds of stamps. The diminution in the sale of court-fee stamps is attributed to the decrease of litigation, and the institution of a smaller number of suits owing to the same cause. The total receipts of R2,06,395 are the lowest recorded since the year 1883-84.

250. The charges which consist of the following items show a falling off of R1,930 as compared with the figures of 1890-91 :—

	1890-91.	1891-92.
	R	R
1. Discount	9,421	7,869
2. Refunds	2,213	1,714
3. Process-serving establishment	8,679	8,913
4. Office establishment and contingencies	1,332	1,219
TOTAL	21,645	19,715

251. The number of licensed vendors decreased from 53 to 49, six being official and 43 non-official vendors.

252. The number of persons punished for wilful breach of the stamp law fell from 66 in 1890-91 to 39 during the year under review. Fines were inflicted in all cases.

253. The outstanding balance on account of costs in pauper suits at the close of 1890-91 was shown in the previous report to be R2,627. It was, however, subsequently ascertained that a further amount of R28 was due, thus bringing the total up to R2,655.

Of this sum R184 were recovered, leaving R2,471 outstanding on 31st March 1892.

254. *Income-tax.*—The figures in the subjoined table show that the final demand fell from R1,06,499 in 1890-91 to R1,05,253 during the year under review, involving a decrease of R1,246. The collections (including the balance of R7,765 outstanding on the 31st March 1891) amounted to R1,12,934 or 8,811 in excess of the realizations of the preceding year. Deducting from this the sum of R901 on account of commission at 2 per cent. paid to the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, and R660 on account of cost of establishment and contingencies, the net receipts amounted to R1,11,373 against R1,03,006 in 1890-91.

This total of R1,11,373 includes the sum of R8,059 deducted from the salaries, pensions, annuities, and gratuities received by Government officials in Rajputana outside Ajmere-Merwara. The actual income, therefore, for which credit should be taken for these districts is R1,03,314, exclusive of the refunds, which amounted to R1,439.

255. It is satisfactory to note that, owing chiefly to the exertions of the late Judicial Assistant Commissioner, Maulvi Nizam-ud-din, who controlled the operations in Ajmere, only the trifling sum of R312 was outstanding against the assesses at the close of the year under review, against R7,765 in the preceding year, and that even this small balance was subsequently recovered.

PARTICULARS.	1890-91.	1891-92	Difference.
<i>Receipts.</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>
Outstanding balance	5,218	7,765	+ 2,547
Demand { Original	1,16,101	1,17,613	+ 1,512
{ Final	1,06,499	1,05,253	— 1,246
Penalties	171	228	+ 57
Total for collection	1,11,888	1,13,216*	+ 1,358
Amount collected	1,04,123	1,12,934	8,811
Amount collected in excess of demand . . . . .	...	...	...
Remissions . . . . .	...	...	...
Balances	7,765	312	— 7,453
<i>Expenditure.</i>			
Commission on amount collected by the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company from the railway employees at R2 per cent.	852	901	+ 49
Establishment contingencies	265	660	+ 395
TOTAL	1,117	1,561	444
Balance net income	1,03,006	1,11,373	+ 8,367

* This figure excludes R1,439 on account of refunds.

256. There was an increase of R444 in the income-tax charges over the figures of the preceding year. This was due partly to the larger amount of commission paid to the Railway Company on their increased collections, but chiefly to the much-needed strengthening of the Income-tax Office Establishment, which has had favourable results.

257. The number of assesses was 3,546, as compared with 3,147 in 1890-91, showing an increase of 399. This is principally due to the revision of assessments made during the year. Of those assessed 447 persons against 310 in the previous year and 133 in 1889-90 raised objections; 210 objections were accepted and 237 were rejected.

258. The Commissioner disposed of 25 applications for the revision of assessment against the orders of the Collector as compared with 6 in 1890-91; only 3 applications were accepted, and the rest were disallowed.

259. Of the 3,546 assesses, 164 paid the tax on salaries and 13 on pensions disbursed by Government, against 158 salaried officers and 11 pensioners in 1890-91. The collections under this head rose from R12,419 in the preceding year to R13,585 in 1891-92.

260. The number of tax-payers or private employes assessed also rose from 1,161 to 1,314, and the amounts contributed by them increased from R42,643 to R45,050.

261. Six hundred and ninety-seven money-lenders, as contrasted with 728† in 1890-91, paid R11,863 against R18,004. In 1889-90, 638 money-lenders paid R16,083 on account of this tax. The reduction in the year 1891-92 is attributed to the recent scarcity.

† The figures 783 in the printed report for 1890-91 appear to be a misprint for 728.

Seventy-two dealers in piece-goods paid R1,829, against 112 merchants and R1,956 in 1890-91, and 118 dealers and R2,218 in 1889-90.

262. Five habitual defaulters, who disregarded all orders and writs issued to them, were fined R228 as compared with R171 thus recovered in the preceding year.

263. A comparative statement is subjoined showing the number of tax-payers classified according to their income and the amounts paid by them for the years 1890-91 and 1891-92 respectively :—

	1890-91.		1891-92.		Differences.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
R500 to R1,000	1,968	22,639	2,350	25,706	+ 382	+ 3,067
R1,000 to R2,000	718	20,889	663	18,516	- 55	- 2,373
R2,000 to R5,000	341	23,987	416	30,255	+ 75	+ 6,268
R5,000 to R20,000	106	20,508	107	21,462	+ 1	+ 3,954
R20,000 to R1,00,000	12	7,867	8	6,073	- 4	- 1,794
R1,00,000 and over	2	8,013	2	7,388	...	- 625
TOTAL	3,147	1,03,903	3,516	1,12,400	+ 369	+ 8,497
Interest on Government Securities . . . . .	...	1,166	...	1,745	...	+ 579
GRAND TOTAL	3,147	1,05,069	3,516	1,14,145	+ 369	+ 9,076
<i>Add</i> —Penalty . . . . .	...	171	...	228	...	+ 57
<i>Deduct</i> —Refunds . . . . .	...	1,117	...	1,439	...	+ 322
Net . . . . .	...	1,04,123	...	1,12,934	...	+ 8,811

264. The working of the Income-tax Department has been satisfactorily conducted, but a complete revision of the assessment is, in the Collector's opinion, urgently required. The necessary funds were sanctioned, but operations were postponed owing to the prevalence of distress. The Collector remarks that the percentage paid by persons in receipt of fixed salaries is proportionately too high. The subject will be further considered as early as possible.

265. The Collector brings to notice the valuable services rendered to the Income-tax Department by the late Judicial Assistant Commissioner, Maulvi Nizam-ud-din (whose good work has already been favourably mentioned), and by his Registrar, Munshi Harnam Das.

266. *Pensions*.—There were 145 pensioners on the list on 1st April 1891 drawing an aggregate amount of R26,540 as compared with 137 pensioners drawing R28,205 per annum on the corresponding date of 1890. Ten of the 145 pensioners drawing R766 died during the year, and their pensions lapsed to Government. The pensions of 8 persons amounting to R4,726 a year were transferred to other Treasuries, 16 pensions amounting to R11,291 per annum were newly granted during the year, and 4 pensions aggregating R329 were transferred from other Treasuries to Ajmere-Merwara. The net result was that at the close of the year 1891-92 there were 147 pensioners drawing R32,668 as given below :—

	Per annum. R
140 pensions for life amounting to	32,454
6 pensions in perpetuity amounting to	154
1 pension for 12 years amounting to	60
TOTAL	32,668

267. *Revenue Business*.—The total number of revenue cases of all kinds which came on for disposal during the year was 18,340 against 10,511 in the previous year, showing the very large increase of 7,829. This was chiefly due, it is stated, to the liberal grants of takavi advances. Eighteen thousand three hundred and thirty-six cases were settled against 10,844 in 1890-91, leaving only 4 pending at the close of the year, as compared with 167 in arrears on the 31st March 1891.

268. *Suits to which Government was a party*.—Government was a party to four cases. In two suits instituted on its behalf no decision was given till after the close of the year. The other two suits instituted against it and settled during the year have also been decided in its favour. The amount decreed during the year to Government was R1,809, against R2,059 in the previous year. Including R49 on account of costs incurred in recovering the amounts decreed, the total demand due to Government was R1,849. Of this a sum of R92 was realized, leaving a balance of R1,757 outstanding on 31st March 1892.

ACQUISITION OF LAND FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES.

269. During the year under review a plot of land measuring 2. acres and 1 rood was taken up for the construction of a road in the Merwara District, and compensation amounting

to R99-7-11 was paid for it. The acquisition will moreover reduce by R1-2-3 a year the amount payable to Government.

B.—REVENUE AND FINANCE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

DISTRICT FUNDS.

270. The opening balance on 1st April 1891 at the credit of the District Funds was R36,261, and this, with the receipts of the year which amounted to R27,863, made up a total of R64,124, available for expenditure. Of this sum R27,118 were expended during the year, leaving a balance credit of R37,006 on the 31st March 1892. Of this amount R7,000 are invested in Government securities.

271. Statements I and II show the details of income and expenditure respectively of the District Funds during the year 1891-92 as compared with the Budget grants for the year, as well as with the actuals of the preceding year.

TABLE I.—RECEIPTS.

SOURCES OF INCOME.	1891-92.							Estimate for 1891-92.	Actuals for 1890-91.
	NAME OF FUND.								
	Road.	School.	Dāk.	Nazul.	Staging Bunga- low.	Dispen- saries.	Total.		
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
1. Cesses	11,577	5,789	724	...	...	...	18,090	18,000	20,349
2. Contributions	350	960	...	...	...	5,429	6,739	4,160	6,353
3. School fees . . . . .	...	549	...	...	...	...	549	1,000	1,007
4. Sale-proceeds of grass, dry wood, babul pod, fruits, and flowers	308	...	...	50	...	...	358	470	453
5. Interest . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	280	280	280	280
6. Rent of land and buildings . . . . .	...	...	...	160	1,431	...	1,591	1,300	1,517
7. Pushkar fair shop and toll tax receipts . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,830
8. Sale of buildings . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	410
9. Miscellaneous	166	25	...	61	4	...	256	280	114
TOTAL	12,401	7,323	724	271	1,435	5,709	27,863	...	32,313
Estimate for 1891-92	12,520	7,740	720	320	1,410	3,280	25,990	25,990	...
* Actuals for 1890-91	14,951	8,485	814	931	1,809	5,323	32,313	...	32,313

272. With the exception of items 2, 6, and 9 noted in the foregoing table, there was a decrease under all heads of income mainly attributable to the fact that, owing to the prevailing scarcity, the normal amount of District Fund cesses was not realized while the Pushkar Ghati toll and shop tax were suspended for the same reason under the orders of the Chief Commissioner.

The decrease in the School fees is owing to the village schools being closed for a period of nearly five months, while the Deputy Inspector of Schools and most of the village school teachers were employed on census work.

273. During the year under review the Ajmere Municipality increased its annual contribution towards the Dispensary Fund from R1,260 to R1,400.

TABLE II.—EXPENDITURE.

FUND.	1891-92.							Estimate for 1891-92.	Actuals for 1890-91.
	Civil charges.	PUBLIC WORKS.					Grand Total.		
		Original Works.	Repairs.	Establish- ment.	Tools and Plant.	Total.			
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
1. Road Fund	5,251	62	7,097	716	107	7,982	13,233	17,975	13,837
2. School Fund	7,209	40	...	4	1	46	7,254	8,288	8,186
3. Dāk Fund	777	...	...	...	...	...	777	837	749
4. Staging Bungalow Fund	1,037	100	143	24	4	271	1,308	1,125	1,745
5. Nazul Fund	143	...	...	...	...	...	143	284	355
6. Dispensary Fund	4,263	...	134	5	1	140	4,403	4,891	4,148
TOTAL	18,680	202	7,374	749	113	8,438	27,118	33,050	29,020
Estimate for 1891-92	22,900	400	8,771	853	126	10,150	33,050	33,050	...
Actuals for 1890-91	16,233	685	10,783	1,147	172	12,787	...	...	29,020

274. The civil charges show an increase of R2,447, while the Public Works expenditure exhibits a decrease of R4,349. The increase in the civil charges is chiefly due to an increase under the Road Fund on account of expenses incurred in connection with the new water-supply works and to the cost of the medicines which were purchased for distribution in the district when cholera was rife.

275. The decrease in the expenditure through the Public Works Department is in part attributed to the fact that some of the district roads were re-made by famine labour, and consequently did not require ordinary repairs.

276. The term of the Local Boards of Ajmere and Merwara and of the District Board appointed in December 1888 expired on the 30th November 1891, but, owing to the unsettled condition of the district, suitable arrangement for holding the new elections could not then be made. The term was therefore extended to the 30th June 1892. The Local Boards of the sub-districts of Ajmere and Merwara have ceased to exist from the 1st of July 1892.

277. The year presented no special features except in so far as the prevailing scarcity had its effect upon the receipts and expenditure of most of the funds under review. The Todgarh Dispensary, so far from being self-supporting, still further increased its debit balance. This has been under separate consideration.

CANTONMENT FUND, NUSSEERABAD.

278. The following statement shows the receipts and expenditure of the Nussoccrabad Cantonment Fund during the past two years, viz., 1890-91 and 1891-92 :—

	1890-91. R	1891-92. R
Opening balance	6,192	5,793
Receipts	25,858	20,739
TOTAL	32,050	26,532
Expenditure	26,257	25,552
Closing balance	5,793	980

279. The receipts amounting to R20,739 during 1891-92, when compared with the receipts during 1890-91 show a decrease of R5,119, as detailed below :—

	1890-91. R	1891-92. R	Difference. R
I. Land Revenue	8,001	2,129	-5,872
IV. Assessed Taxes	14,867	16,686	+1,819
V. Police	910	699	-211
VII. Minor Department	706	398	-308
VIII. Interest	460	340	-120
IX. Miscellaneous	914	472	-442
X. Public Works . . . . .	...	15	+15
TOTAL	25,858	20,739	-5,119

The decrease of R5,872 under the head "Land Revenue" is attributed to the fact that owing to the failure of rains during the past two years the full demand was not realized during the year under report.

The increase under the head "Assessed Taxes" is due to the enhanced credit of savings from the "Octrōdi Funds" to the Cantonment Funds during the year under report. The remaining variations call for no special remarks.

280. The expenditure of R25,552 shows a decrease of R705 when compared with the corresponding figures (26,257) of 1890-91, as shown below :—

	1890-91. R	1891-92. R	Difference. R
3. Charges of collection of revenue	912	912	...
4. General Administration	2,329	2,271	-58
6. Police	5,927	5,738	+411
8. Medical	2,331	3,244	+913
9. Minor Department	7,605	8,076	+471
11. Miscellaneous	5,828	4,075	-1,753
12. Public Works	1,905	1,236	-729
TOTAL	26,257	25,552	-705

The increase of R411 under the head "Police" is due to the sanctioned addition of five constables to the present force.

The increase under the head "Medical" is due to the fact that the monthly allowance paid to the Medical Officer was increased by Rs50 during the year under report.

The excess of expenditure under the head 9—Minor Department—is chiefly attributable to an extraordinary expenditure of over Rs500 incurred in repairing conservancy carts.

281. As shown above, the balance at the credit of the fund on the 31st March 1892 was Rs980 against Rs5,793 on 31st March 1891. The estimates for 1892-93 have been framed to give a balance credit of Rs5,874 on the 31st March 1892.

LOCAL FUNDS.

282. The receipts and charges of the Local Funds for the year 1891-92, as compared with 1890-91, are shown in the following statement:—

	Receipts.		Charges.	
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
	R	R	R	R
<i>Incorporated Local Funds.</i>				
Pound Fund	4,832	3,405	3,655	1,910
Patwari Fund	32,721	27,029	29,973	31,009
TOTAL	37,553	30,434	33,628	32,919
<i>Excluded Local Funds.</i>				
Police Clothing Fund	6,657	7,208	4,917	6,404
Police Chanda Fund	1,593	1,686	1,697	921
Town Chowkidari Fund	10,523	5,663	8,380	11,931
Nusseerabad Octroi Fund	21,682	21,969	19,406	20,493
TOTAL	40,455	36,524	34,400	39,749

283. *Pound Fund.*—The decrease in the receipts and charges of the cattle-pounds is attributed to the fact that a very large number of cattle were sent out of the district on account of the scarcity of fodder.

284. *Patwari Fund.*—The receipts of the Patwari Fund this year show a decrease of Rs5,692. This is due to the impossibility of realizing the full demand owing to the famine conditions prevailing throughout the district.

The increase of Rs1,036 in the charges under this head is partly due to the appointment of a Patwari Instructor, whose pay and allowances are debited to the fund, and partly to the purchase of survey instruments.

285. *Police Clothing Fund.*—The receipts this year show an increase of Rs551 over the income of the previous year, owing to the recovery of advances made from this fund for the purchase of grass for police horses. The excess of Rs1,487 in expenditure was due to the issue of winter uniform to the Police Force.

286. *Police Chanda Fund.*—The trifling increase in receipts calls for no remark. The decrease of Rs776 in expenditure is accounted for by the fact that no remounts were purchased during the year under review.

287. *Town Chowkidari Fund.*—The large decrease of Rs4,860 in the receipts of this fund is attributed to the drought which compelled a large proportion of the villagers to emigrate; on this account the tax could not be realized to its full extent.

The expenditure of Rs3,551 in excess of the charges of the preceding year is due to the entertainment of a large number of chowkidars in the district and to an advance of Rs1,000 made in connection with the local disturbances of September 1891 to which detailed reference is made elsewhere. This amount was recovered after the close of the year under report. Uniform clothing was also supplied this year to the chowkidars at a cost of Rs600.

288. The variations in the figures of the Nusseerabad Octroi Fund require no special comment.

PART VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

289. *Births.*—The total number of births registered during the year ending 31st December 1891 was 11,566 against 11,641 in 1890, showing a decrease of 75. Of the 11,566 births in 1891, 6,408 were male children and 5,158 females. The ratio per cent. of the former to the

latter was 80·49 against 80·59 in 1890. In every hundred births there were 55·40 males and 44·60 females.

The birth-rate per thousand of the whole population was 21·32 against 25·26 in 1890.

The apparent decrease is due to the difference in the total population ; that is, hitherto the ratio was calculated according to the Census of 1881, whereas in the present report it has been calculated according to the Census of 1891. The census taken in 1891 shows the population to be 542,358 against 460,722 in 1881.

290. *Deaths.*—Ten thousand nine hundred and seventy-two deaths were registered during 1891 against 10,187 in 1890, showing an increase of 785. The ratio of deaths per mille of population fell from 22·11 in 1890 to 20·23 in 1891, and the mean ratio of deaths during the previous five years decreased from 21·25 to 18·10. This is partly due to the increase in population as shown above, but against this increase is the fact that the prevailing scarcity induced large numbers to emigrate from the district during the latter part of 1891. Unlike the last year, the largest number of deaths occurred in the fourth quarter of the year under review and the smallest in the first. This also was to be expected, the greatest mortality coinciding with the period of the greatest distress.

291. *Causes of deaths.*—A comparative statement is subjoined showing the various causes of mortality during the years 1890 and 1891 :—

YEAR.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel complaints.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Total.
1891	532	561	7,076	1,328	357	1,118	10,972
1890	408	313	6,778	1,329	303	1,056	10,187
Difference	124	248	298	—1	54	62	785

Except “Bowel complaints” all these causes show an excess over the figures of 1890, and a marked increase is noticeable under “Small-pox,” “Cholera,” and “Fevers.”

Small-pox was prevalent in the district during the last quarter of the year, being especially fatal in November and December. Most cases occurred in the town of Ajmere and its suburbs.

Cholera, which is responsible for 532 deaths, was rife during August and September throughout the Ajmere District, and generally within a radius of 15 or 20 miles of the city. No fatal cases were reported from the Merwara District.

292. The subjoined table gives certain details of the mortality during 1891 according to age and population :—

AGE-PERIOD.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Deaths.	Ratio per thousand of population.	Percentage on total deaths.
Under one year	19,976	2,280	114·14	20·78
1 year and under 5 years	56,948	1,952	34·27	17·79
5 years „ „ 10 „	76,192	512	6·72	4·68
10 „ „ „ 15 „	57,516	277	4·81	2·52
15 „ „ „ 20 „	44,088	353	8·01	3·21
20 „ „ „ 30 „	89,185	903	10·12	8·23
30 „ „ „ 40 „	80,557	950	11·79	8·66
40 „ „ „ 50 „	58,206	1,071	18·40	9·76
50 „ „ „ 60 „	33,239	1,306	39·29	11·90
60 years and upwards	26,451	1,368	51·72	12·47
TOTAL	542,358	10,972	20·23	100

293. The deaths among children under five years of age show a percentage of 38·57 on the total number as compared with 39·88 in the previous year.

Out of 561 deaths from small-pox 174 occurred amongst children under one year of age, and 375 amongst those under twelve years.

One thousand nine hundred and seven deaths occurred during the last month in the year, which was the most fatal.

294. Deaths registered according to classes in the Ajmere-Merwara District during the years 1890 and 1891 are set forth in the subjoined table :—

CLASSES.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Number of deaths registered.		Ratio of deaths per mille of population.		Percentage on total deaths.	
		1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
Hindus (including Brahmins, Rajputs, castes of good social position, inferior and impure castes, and aboriginal tribes)	464,927	8,937	9,311	22.32	20.02	87.73	84.86
Mahomedans	74,265	1,232	1,629	21.31	21.93	12.09	14.85
Other classes (including Parsis, Eurasians, Christians, Jews, and Sikhs)	3,166	18	32	6.98	10.10	1.18	2.29
TOTAL	542,358	10,187	10,972	22.11	20.23	100	100

MEDICAL RELIEF.

295. *Dispensaries.*—The number of Government Dispensaries was the same as in the previous year, viz., seven.

During the year under review 41,599 in-door and out-door patients were treated in the dispensaries, against 36,351 in the previous year. The increase of 5,248 cases is distributed between the two districts as follows :—

In Ajmere (District) Dispensaries	4,132
In Merwara Dispensaries	1,116

The average daily attendance of patients was 308.94 against 294.12 in 1890, showing an increase of 14.82. Of those who received treatment, 17,876 were males, 53.53 females, and 76.65 children, the corresponding figures during the preceding year being 165.67, 48.98, and 79.47 respectively. In Ajmere the daily average attendance was 229.05 against 217.17 in 1890, while in Merwara it was 79.89 against 76.95.

296. *In-door patients.*—The total number of in-door patients treated during the year was 684, showing an increase of only 23 when compared with the corresponding figures in 1890. Of these 388 were cured, 67 relieved, 77 discharged otherwise, 126 died and 26 remained in the dispensaries on 31st December 1891.

The percentage of deaths amongst the in-door patients treated during the year rose from 15.13 in 1890 to 18.42. Of the 126 deaths, 96 occurred in the Ajmere Dispensary, 28 in Beawar, and 2 in that of Kekri.

297. *Out-door patients.*—The total number of out-door patients treated during the year was 40,915 (29,203 in Ajmere against 25,065 in 1890 and 11,712 in Merwara against 10,625) as compared with 35,690 in the preceding year, showing an increase of 5,225. Eighty-three decimal eighteen per cent. of the patients attended personally, and the rest were represented by friends or relations.

298. *Classes and sex.*—Of the patients treated during the year 637 or 1.53 per cent. were Europeans and Eurasians, 10,138 or 24.37 per cent. Mahomedans, 29,608 or 71.18 Hindus, and 1,216 or 2.92 other classes. There were 21,838 males, 7,779 females, and 11,982 children. The corresponding figures for the preceding year were 19,568, 6,080, and 10,703 respectively. The ratio per cent. of cases being 52.50 males, 18.70 females, and 28.80 children, as compared with 53.80, 16.72, and 29.48 in the previous year.

299. *Diseases treated.*—A comparative statement showing the principal diseases treated during the years 1890-91 is subjoined :—

DISTRICT.	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Malarious fevers.	Syphilitic affections.	Gonorrhoea.	Rheumatism.	Ophthalmia.	Ear diseases.	Lungs and other respiratory diseases.	Diarrhoea and dyspepsia.	Skin diseases.	All other diseases including injuries.	Total.
Ajmere	7	185	664	4,264	553	307	1,138	2,896	1,364	1,971	1,548	3,231	11,596	29,724
Merwara	1	...	389	1,605	341	127	278	2,186	587	764	855	810	3,932	11,875
TOTAL	8	185	1,053	5,869	894	434	1,416	5,082	1,951	2,735	2,403	4,041	15,528	41,599
Figures for 1890	2	90	759	5,073	707	413	1,187	4,636	1,998	2,276	1,703	3,240	14,267	36,351
Difference	6	95	294	796	187	21	229	446	—47	459	700	801	1,261	5,248

Excepting "ear diseases" under which there is a falling-off of only 47 cases, the number of patients treated for all the above diseases shows a considerable rise over the previous year's figures.

*Ajmere	1,180
Merwara	174
	<u>1,354</u>

The cases of injuries rose from 1,319 in 1890 to 1,354 in 1891,* showing an increase of 35.

300. The number of minor operations performed during the year rose from 2,765 in 1890 to 2,984. The major surgical operations show an increase of one over those performed during the previous year, being 188 against 187 (107 in Ajmere and 81 in Mewara). The object of the greater number of the operations performed was the extraction of lens (61) and the removal of vesical calculi by Lithotomy lateral (20). Of the total number of cases 5 proved fatal against 6 in 1890.

301. *Finance*.—The subjoined statement shows the income and expenditure of the Ajmere-Merwara Dispensaries during the year 1891:—

RECEIPTS.			CHARGES.	
Heads.	Amount.	TOTAL.	Heads.	Amount.
	R	R		R
Opening balance	...	11,183	Dispensaries	9,238
Received from Government cash R17,394	} 18,624	18,624	Lunatic Asylum	183
Europe medicines R1,230			General charges	13,451
Contributions from the Municipal and Local Funds	...	1,435	TOTAL	22,872
Other sources	...	2,796	Balance on 31st December 1891	11,166
GRAND TOTAL	...	34,038	GRAND TOTAL	34,038

302. The total expenditure on dispensaries was R9,238 against R8,660 in the previous year, showing an increase of R578 distributed over all the sub-heads except "repairs," under which a small saving of R11 has been effected.

303. The total expenditure on dispensaries in Ajmere shows an excess of R444 over the corresponding figures in the accounts of 1890. The excess is chiefly due to the opening of a new dispensary at Deolia in December 1890, in lieu of the one at Masuda closed in February 1890. The cost of each case treated in the dispensaries fell from pies 45 in 1890 to pies 42 in 1891, whereas the cost of each patient's diet rose from 20 pies in 1890 to 25 pies in 1891.

304. The financial position of the Kekri, Pisangan, and Todgarh Dispensaries showed no improvement during the year under report. In the case of the last-named dispensary the debit balance rose from R812 to R1,019. The affairs of this dispensary are receiving attention. The subscriptions towards its funds received from Native gentlemen of Ajmere have fallen off, whilst those from Europeans show some increase.

305. During 1891 the Municipal Committee of Ajmere raised their contribution towards the Dispensary Fund from R360 to R1,400 per annum, in consideration of the fact of their having been relieved by Government of certain police charges hitherto paid by the Committee.

306. The funds at the credit of the Masuda Dispensary have been transferred to a new head called the "General Fund."

307. The Deolia Dispensary seems to have been started on a sound footing. A sum of R486 was collected during the year in the shape of private subscriptions for its maintenance.

308. *General remarks*.—The Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer, Rajputana, inspected the Kekri and Ajmere Dispensaries during October and November respectively.

The Civil Surgeon also inspected all the outlying dispensaries, except the new one at Deolia, the building of which was not completed by the end of the year. The dispensary at Todgarh was also inspected by the Chief Medical Officer in Rajputana and by the Assistant Surgeon in charge of the dispensary at Beawar. The main dispensary at Ajmere showed good results during the year under the personal supervision of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Newman, Civil Surgeon of Ajmere.

SANITATION.

309. The sanitary condition of the Ajmere city has improved of late to some extent, but is still susceptible of considerable amendment.

310. The monsoon of 1891 having failed, the difficulties which had been anticipated in supplying the people with drinking-water were experienced. Many water-reservoirs and wells were almost, if not entirely, dry by the end of July.

The Ana Sagar lake also failed. To meet the deficiency of drinking-water, a number of old wells were deepened and new wells were sunk; extra labour was employed to bring water from the lead mine to the city, and pipes were laid down to the Jhalra, a reservoir in the Durgah, where there are springs. By these and similar expedients sufficient water was, with difficulty, obtained, until the arrangements were completed for conveying water into the city from the Budda Pushkar lake, a distance of five miles. This work was accomplished at the joint expense of the Municipal Committce and the Railway authorities, and the new supply was started on the 1st April 1892. It will, it is hoped, hold out until the approaching monsoon removes all difficulties in this respect.

311. The new tank which is being constructed at Kazipura, about four miles from Ajmere, to provide the city with a pure and permanent water-supply, and to diminish the risk of a water famine in future years, approaches completion. To meet the cost of this tank the Municipality has received an advance of Rs. 1,98,000 from Government.

312. The tramway sewage operations show appreciable progress, inasmuch as the quantity of solid refuse removed per day rose from 1,170 cubic feet in 1890 to 1,278 in 1891, while the liquid refuse taken away amounted to 1,116 cubic feet against 1,080 in 1890.

The trenching ground has received attention, and several of the latrines have been improved.

313. The Railway authorities have been laying out a large number of carefully-planned dwellings for their employes in place of the clusters of huts and "bastis" situate on the Nusseerabad road. These will, no doubt, improve the health of those concerned.

314. Two noticeable improvements, which were effected during the year, are (1) the collecting and trenching of the refuse which was hitherto thrown over the sides of the Taragarh hill; and (2) the partial filling in of the city ditch.

315. Having regard to the unfavourable character of the seasons in 1891, the sanitary conditions of the district were less unsatisfactory than might have been expected. But there is no doubt that the scarcity of water coupled with the comparatively high prices of provisions lowered to some extent the general vitality of the people and their powers of resistance to disease. No authenticated cases of death from starvation were, however, reported during the year, this satisfactory result being undoubtedly due to the measures of different kinds undertaken by the Government for the relief and assistance of the people.

VACCINATION.

316. The subjoined statement shows the work done by the Vaccination Department during the year 1891-92 as compared with the previous year—

YEAR.	Average number of vaccinators.	PRIMARY VACCINATION.			RE-VACCINATION.			COST.		Average number of operations by each vaccinator.
		Total.	Successful.	Percentage.	Total.	Successful.	Percentage.	Cost.	Per success- ful case.	
								R	Pies.	
1890-91	11	11,567	11,432	98.83	97	78	80.41	1,250	21	1060.36
1891-92	11	12,213	12,053	98.69	183	173	94.53	1,310	21	1126.91

The total number of vaccination cases rose from 11,664 in 1890-91 to 12,396 in the year under review.

The total for 1889-90 was only 8,894.

The primary vaccination operations show an increase of 646 over the figures of the preceding year, while the number of re-vaccinations was nearly double the corresponding figures of 1890-91. The former resulted in 12,053 successful cases, as compared with 11,432 in the previous year: 173 re-vaccination operations were successful against 78 in that year.

The percentage of successful cases among re-vaccinations rose from 80.41 in 1890-91 to 94.53 in the year under review, while that of the primary vaccination remained nearly the same.

The vaccinators have worked well during the year 1891-92, each having, on an average, performed 1,126.91 operations, as compared with 1,060.36 in 1890-91.

317. The total expenditure on vaccination amounted to **Rs. 1,310** against **Rs. 1,250** in the previous year, showing an excess of **Rs. 60**. This is due to the fact that in 1890-91 the post of the Native Superintendent remained unfilled for about three months, and also to the greater number of operations performed. Each successful case cost 20.57 pies against 20.85 pies during 1890-91, and 28 pies in 1889-90. The total expenditure, viz., **Rs. 1,310**, was contributed as shown below :—

	R
(i) Imperial Funds	676
ii) Municipalities	196
(iii) Local Funds	267
(iv) Istimrardars	171
TOTAL	1,310

318. The new Superintendent, Ram Chandra, who was appointed in 1890, appears to have continued to work well under the supervision and guidance of the Civil Surgeon.

PART VII.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

319. *General Statistics.*—A comparative statement showing the attendance of pupils in the Ajmere-Merwara schools during the years 1890-91 and 1891-92 is subjoined :—

	NUMBER OF				AVERAGE				
	SCHOOLS		PUPILS		Number of pupils on the monthly roll.		Daily attendance.		
	On the 31st March								
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	
	Public Institu- tions.	{ Ajmere	45	46	3,714	3,455	3756.03	3385.95	3291.58	2796.21
	{ Merwara	16	16	1,610	1,200	1565.89	1196.67	1251.27	899.84
Private Institu- tions.	{ Advanced	33	25	1,168	783	...	...	...	...
	{ Elementary	83	71	2,777	2,485	...	...	...	...
TOTAL		177	158	9,299	7,923	...	...	...	...

320. The establishment of the Dayanand Anglo-Vedic School at Ajmere increased the number of public institutions in the Ajmere District from 45 in the previous year to 46 during the year under review.

On the other hand, several private schools were abolished, the number falling from 116 to 96.

321. The number of pupils on the rolls of the schools, both public and private, on 31st March 1892, shows a considerable decrease when compared with the figures for the preceding year. The monthly and daily attendance fell off to a corresponding extent. The decrease is attributed by the Inspector of Schools and the District Officers—

- (1) to the census operations, which occupied much of the time and attention of the educational staff for about six months, and involved the temporary closure of many of the village schools;
- (2) to the scarcity prevailing in the district throughout the year, which led to the emigration of a number of agriculturists' children in charge of cattle, and to the employment of many more at the Government relief centres or on other work which took them away from school.

322. *The religion of pupils.*—The subjoined table shows the classification of pupils on 31st March 1892, according to their religion or caste, both in the public and private institutions :—

RELIGION.	Public.	Private.
Europeans and Eurasians	96	...
Native Christians	103	240
Hindus	3,685	2,075
Mahomedans	586	727
Parsis	9	...
Others	246	226
TOTAL	4,655	3,268

The only marked decrease is presented by the numbers of the Hindus in the public institutions and Mahomedans in private establishments, namely, from 4,341 and 1,229 to 3,665 and 727 respectively. But these figures correspond nearly with the general decrease in attendance. The differences in the numbers of the other classes are slight.

323. *Financial Results.*—The receipts and expenditure of the Education Department during the year 1891-92, are summarized in the following tables :—

Receipts.

HEADS.	Receipts.	Deduct refund payments and contributions from fees and other sources.	Net expenditure.
	R	R	R
1. Imperial Revenues			
(A) Education, Civil	45,867	4,620	41,247
(B) Printing charges	17	...	17
(C) Public Works charges	711	...	711
2. District Funds			
(A) Education, Civil	6,770	1,518	5,252
(B) Public Works	45	...	45
3. Municipal and Cantonment Funds	12,005	130	11,875
4. Fees	7,977	....	7,977
5. Subscriptions	164	...	164
6. Endowments and other sources			
(A) Endowments	512	...	512
(B) Other sources	16,861	...	16,861
TOTAL	90,929	6,268	84,661
Figures for 1890-91	78,350	8,380	69,970

Expenditure.

	1890-91.		1891-92.	
	Imperial.	Local.	Imperial.	Local.
	R	R	R	R
Direct expenditure on institutions	32,656	26,514	32,836	26,855
Indirect charges—				
(A) University . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....
(B) Inspection	4,778	940	4,700	930
(C) Scholarships	1,593	1,593	1,498	1,797
(D) Buildings	660	1,236	2,941	13,104
TOTAL	39,687	30,283	41,975	42,686
GRAND TOTAL	69,970		84,661	

324. The percentage of expenditure on education during the year 1891-92, as compared with the preceding year, stands as below:—

	1890-91.	1891-92.
Direct expenditure	84.57	70.51
Indirect charges—		
(1) Inspection	8.17	6.65
(2) Scholarships	4.55	3.89
(3) Buildings	2.71	18.95

325. The total expenditure during the year under review stood at Rs4,661 as compared with Rs69,970 in 1890-91. The increase of Rs14,691 was due to the construction during the year of a new United Presbyterian Mission School building at Beawar at a cost of Rs14,755, of which the Beawar Municipality contributed Rs2,000 and the Government of India Rs2,000.

The charges debited to Imperial Revenues rose from Rs39,687 in 1890-91 to Rs41,975 in 1891-92, owing chiefly to the contribution mentioned above of Rs2,000 towards the Mission

School at Beawar, and to increased outlay upon the Ajmere Government College building. The expenditure charged to local funds and mission endowments amounted to R42,686, against R30,283 in the previous year. This was also due to the new Mission School at Beawar.

Tuition fees on the other hand fell from R9,056 in 1890-91 to R7,977 in 1891-92, in proportion to the decreased number of pupils. They are still, however, considerably in advance of the receipts in 1889-90, when the fees gave only R4,093.

326 *Ajmere Government College*.—On the 31st March 1892 the College was attended by 317 boys against 411 on the corresponding date of the previous year. The average monthly attendance during the year fell from 450.52 to 333.40, and the daily average attendance from 406.90 to 297.96. The decrease is attributed by the Principal to—

- (i) the prevalent scarcity ;
- (ii) the laxer discipline observed and lighter fees exacted in the various Mission and Arya Somaj Schools, which thus attract students and parents alike ; and
- (iii) the increased strictness in the College class promotions necessitated by the higher standard of the University Examinations. This also takes boys to more indulgent institutions. But, as Mr. Reid points out, their desertion except from the point of view of the fees income, is not an unmixed evil, for only the less promising pupils go, and the residue receive more individual attention.

The total expenditure on the working of the College was R23,051 against R23,072 in the preceding year.

The direct charges absorbed R20,868 and the indirect charges R2,183, against R21,016 and R2,056 respectively in 1890-91.

The decrease in the average number of students on the rolls of the College caused a corresponding increase in the cost per head. This reached the comparatively high figure of R77-5-9 against R51-3-5 in the preceding year.

327. *Examinations*.—The results of the First Arts and the Matriculation Examinations during the year under review were admittedly bad, notwithstanding the sanguine anticipations expressed in the last report that at least in regard to these examinations the year 1891-92 would show a marked improvement over those of 1890-91, which the Government of India regarded as “most unsatisfactory.” They were, however, even worse, as the following table shows :—

	1890-91.		1891-92.	
	Candidates.	Successes.	Candidates.	Successes.
F. A. Examination	6	1	10	2
Entrance Examination	21	8	24	7
TOTAL	27	9	34	9

The results of the Middle Class Anglo-Vernacular Examination were, however, distinctly good, showing a larger proportion of successes than in any year since 1877-78—

YEAR.	Candidates.	Successes.
1891-92	54	38
1890-91	48	9
1889-90	44	17
1888-89	33	13
1887-88	26	19

These results form almost the only redeeming feature in the history of Ajmere-Merwara education in the year 1891-92.

328. In explanation of the small number of successful candidates for the two higher examinations, the Principal observes “it should be remembered that it is only two years since we first put ourselves under the system pursued by the Allahabad University. A higher standard has had suddenly to be striven for. Many modifications, all involving great difficulties, have had to be introduced ; and during this period of transition, whilst we are gradually accustoming ourselves to our new conditions, it is not to be wondered at if, in the more strenuous struggle, our efforts are at first unattended with full success. It should also be remembered that whereas in former years we held preliminary test examinations and allowed

only such boys to appear at the public examinations as appeared to us likely to pass, we are now obliged to let everybody appear—good, bad, and indifferent, — and consequently our proportion of failures seems higher than it used to be.” He adds that he has asked the Registrar to have the papers of five candidates for the entrance test scrutinized afresh, as he attributes their failure to careless examination.

With no wish to minimize the difficulties with which the College authorities have now to contend, I am inclined to think that these failures must be assigned to causes other than those suggested. The report for 1888-89 shows that the College was affiliated to Allahabad in that year, and that its candidates appeared then at the University Examination. This is, therefore, the fourth time it has sent up its pupils. Moreover, the results attained in 1888-89, the first year that Ajmere candidates appeared, were better than in 1891-92, 1 out of 4 passing the F. A. test, and 6 out of 10 the Entrance Examination, a total of 7 out of 14 as against 9 out of 34 last year. The results of 1888-89 were considered unsatisfactory, the ill-success being “attributed to the overcrowding of the pupils in the College and to the insufficiency of the teaching staff.” The same reasons were assigned for failure in 1889-90, but only partly accepted. This was also the case in 1890-91. They are entitled to less weight than ever in 1891-92, for the number of the pupils in the College had fallen from 435 in 1889 to 317 in 1892, while the teaching staff had been increased.

The argument, moreover, based on the necessity of allowing all the pupils to appear at the examinations loses importance in the face of the fact noted last year, that it rests with the College authorities to regulate promotions into the privileged classes. For these reasons it would appear that the cause of failure must be sought elsewhere than in the difficulties and exigencies of the new system, or the excess of pupils and relative deficiency of their teachers. My connection with the Department only commenced after the close of the year under review, and I am unable therefore to express any useful opinion regarding the best means of reform, whether this is to be found in the substitution of younger and more energetic men for the teachers who are about to take pension, in the alteration of the curriculum, or the curtailment of holidays and vacations. It is satisfactory at least to turn to the success in the Middle Class Examination, which is, it may be hoped, the prelude of a brighter era for the College.

329. *Secondary Schools.*—To the number of secondary schools shown last year, the Arya Somaj School at Ajmere, which teaches up to the middle class standard, has been added. There are now altogether 12 institutions in Ajmere-Merwara, 9 in Ajmere and 3 in Merwara, imparting higher education: 8 are maintained by the Department, two are allowed grants-in-aid from Government, and the remaining 2 are unassisted.

330. The eight departmental schools were on 31st March 1892 attended by 654 pupils against 788 on the corresponding date in 1891. The average monthly and daily attendance also fell from 791.16 and 665.61 in the previous year to 608.41 and 471.32 respectively during the year under review. The only school that calls for special mention is that at Kekri. A change in the system of instruction has lately been introduced in this institution, whereby greater attention is being paid to vernacular studies and less to English, which has been made an extra subject. Of the two aided schools one is the United Presbyterian Mission School at Beawar and the other the Cantonment High School at Nusseerabad. The latter was attended by 348 students on 31st March 1892, against 425 on the 31st March 1891. The decrease is probably attributable to the same causes as those which affected the other schools in which a reduced attendance has been noted. But as the Inspector examined it before the close of the year, his report contains no explanation of the falling off.

Six candidates appeared for the Matriculation Examination at Allahabad, but unfortunately none of them were successful, the result contrasting unfavourably with that attained in 1890-91 when 6 out of 7 passed the same test.

At the Middle Class Examination, out of 7 candidates 3 were successful. In 1890-91 there were 9 candidates of whom 4 were successful.

The absence of the Reverend Mr. Robb on furlough during the year under report is considered by the Inspector of Schools to have been detrimental to the interests of the Nusseerabad School. He noticed some relaxation of vigilance and school discipline.

As regards the second aided school, viz., the Mission School at Beawar, the most important events in its history during the year under review were, first, the amalgamation on the 2nd October 1891 of the Anglo-Vernacular classes of the Municipal School at Beawar with its own pupils, and the concurrent elevation of its status from that of a Middle School to a High School; and, second, the construction of new school buildings at a cost of about Rs 15,000. To this amount the Municipality contributed Rs 2,000 and the Government of India gave Rs 2,000. The Government has recently been asked to contribute Rs 2,000 further. The Municipal School is now limited to purely vernacular teaching, and under the new arrangement the Municipality contributes

336. *European Boys' and Girls' Schools.*—The number of pupils on 31st March 1892 was 92, or 2 less than on the corresponding date of 1891. The average daily attendance decreased from 71.44 in 1890-91 to 68.72 in 1891-92, and the average monthly attendance fell from 91.75 to 79.58.

Notwithstanding this difference in the numbers, the school is reported to have made fair progress under the superintendence of Mr. and Mrs. Miller, and Mr. DeSouza, who succeeded Mr. Miller on the latter's death in May 1892, has made an excellent start. The Railway School Committee are evincing their practical interest in the school by carrying out, under the instructions of Colonel Bisset, R.E., Agent of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, several reforms and improvements which have been for some time pressed on their attention by the Inspector of Schools, Mr. F. L. Reid.

337. *Training Schools.*—The number of these schools remained unchanged, namely, one for training male teachers and one for females. In the first there were 20 pupils and 5 in the second, which was presided over by Mrs. Fleming, the Inspectress and Head Mistress of the Ajmere Girls' School. These normal or training schools are susceptible of much improvement.

338. *General remarks.*—The several reports noticed in the preceding paragraphs form a melancholy record of the educational system of Ajmere-Merwara for the year 1891-92. Failure is pronounced in almost every branch, the depression being accentuated by the one or two redeeming features noticed, and by the relatively successful working of other departments of the Administration.

339. The chief educational institution in the district, the Ajmere College, judged by the criterion of examinations, failed in the higher tests, although in the Middle Class Examinations its results were good. Even here it was pressed hard by a local unaided school, even if all allowance is made for a difference of system.

340. The Mission Schools, the Nussocrabad High School, and other secondary schools attained some modicum of success. But this is more than counterbalanced by finding a consensus of opinion that, whatever the cause, the village schools, which are the backbone of the system, are as bad as they can possibly be.

341. The Inspector's remarks show that there is little or no intelligence in the teaching imparted in them. The Assistant Commissioner of Ajmere condemns them in unmeasured terms. After recounting the special causes for depression in the year under review he observes that "the general standard is, however, so extremely low that no great harm was (thereby) caused. The cause of education would not in fact suffer much if all the schools now existing in the district were closed for ever. Nothing but complete re-organization of the teaching staff and teaching system can ever make our schools useful." The same unanimity appears with regard to the girls' schools and the training schools, male and female.

The reasons assigned by the Principal for the want of success of the Ajmere College have already been noted.

342. The failure of the village school system is attributed by the same officer (who is also School Inspector of the Ajmere-Merwara Circle) to—

- (1) the inadequacy of the grants assigned by Government to the Normal School. Mr. Reid notes that in previous years applications have been made for increased grants, but without success;
- (2) to the fact that the "landed gentry of the Ajmere District continue to show the same apathetic indifference to the educational needs of their villages that has ever characterized them."

He makes a single exception in favour of the late Raja of Bhinai.

He emphasizes his previous recommendations that the schools at Ararka and Nagelao should be closed, and that certain teachers should be transferred and dismissed.

The Assistant Commissioner of Ajmere, while agreeing that "education in Ajmere is in a most unsatisfactory state, the teachers being without exception incompetent," joins issue as to the remedies. His suggestions are—

- (1) to reduce the number of pupils in the Ajmere Government College, concentrating more attention on individuals;
- (2) to educate more boys as teachers instead of as clerks and traders;
- (3) to make the village school service more attractive partly by enhancing the pay of the teachers with funds obtained by reducing the Government grant to the Ajmere College, and partly by making the service pensionable.

He gives arguments against closing the schools particularized, and deprecates the general terms in which the Inspector characterizes the attitude of the istimrardars and other jagirdars in Ajmere.

343. As already noted, my personal experience of the district is too limited to enable me at present to offer a useful opinion on this large subject, my connection with the district having commenced after the close of the year under report. My predecessor, however, recorded his opinion that the terms used by the Inspector regarding the jagirdars are not altogether justified, and that insufficient discrimination had been shown in discussing the educational requirements of the children of agriculturists and of other classes of children. He also noted that education in Ajmere-Merwara, including the College system, demands more attention.

There can be little doubt that, making all possible allowances for the effects of scarcity, census exigencies (which were never intended by Government to disorganize the Educational Department), and stiffer examinations, the record for the year under review is thoroughly unsatisfactory. The subject will receive my best consideration.

GENERAL—MISCELLANEOUS.

PUSHKAR FAIR.

344. The annual Pushkar Fair lasted for five days, viz., from the 12th to the 16th-November 1891.

345. The number of people present on this occasion was considerably less than usual, the total being about 35,000 as against 75,000 in the preceding year. The numbers would have been still smaller had it not been for the lunar eclipse which fell on the 15th November 1891, and which drew nearly 25,000 people to Pushkar.

This decrease was mainly due to the prevailing drought which led to the issue of an official notice advising people not to attend on that account, and because of the fears which were entertained of an outbreak of sickness. The emigration from the district owing to the prevalent distress was also accountable to some extent for the comparatively small gathering.

346. Order was maintained by police patrols assisted by a detachment of the Merwara Battalion. The cases of crime were few.

347. The sanitary and conservancy arrangements were satisfactory. No epidemic disease appeared, although fever was prevalent. It is reported that 1,190 persons received medicines at the dispensary established at Pushkar.

348. In consideration of the special circumstances of the season, the toll usually levied during the fair on the Pushkar road and the shop-tax were suspended by the sanction of the Local Government. Thus the only source of income were the ground rents of the nazul land, which brought in R70-4-9 against R79-13 in 1890. The total charges incurred amounted to R182, including the expenditure on account of lighting and printing items. The expenditure in 1890 was R305 and in 1889 it was R327.

349. For the reasons already stated the fair was not officially recognized, and the usual registers of cattle brought for sale and sold were not kept. Consequently the actual numbers cannot be stated, but the following are believed to be approximately correct. The corresponding figures for 1889 and 1890 are noted for comparison:—

Brought for sale.

	1889.	1890.	1891.
Bullocks	8,293	7,586	5,500
Camels	3,033	4,291	850
Horses	1,119	1,126	250

It will be noticed that the number of bullocks brought for sale does not show so marked a decrease as that of camels and horses.

It is estimated that over 4,000 of the bullocks brought to the fair were sold, as against 2,695 in 1890.

The great mortality prevalent at the time among cattle accounts for this largely increased sale. Many persons were obliged to buy to replace losses, and probably others were induced to sell to avoid them.

The local advantages of the fair were thus evident. Moreover, many of the purchasers are reported to have come from Jaipur and Sambhar.

The prices obtained for bullocks ranged from R125 to R5 a piece.

Those for camels varied from R175 to R20, and for horses from R400 to R10. Fodder was very dear.

KEKRI TEJANI FAIR.

350. The fair commenced on the 11th and ended on the 13th September 1891. About 7,000 people attended the fair against 12,000 in 1890, the large difference being mainly due to the distress prevailing in the district.

351. The number of shops opened during the fair was 175 as compared with 188 in the preceding year. The value of the goods imported for sale was estimated at Rs21,390 and the price realized is said to have aggregated Rs8,324. The corresponding figures for the previous year were Rs55,800 and Rs16,800 respectively.

352. The number of cattle brought to the fair was very small owing to extensive emigration and great mortality.

353. The police and conservancy arrangements were satisfactory. Despite the unfavourable conditions no less than 33 Thakurs and Istimrardars visited the fair, five of them coming from the adjacent States.

A. H. T. MARTINDALE,
Offg. Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara.

FORM A.

No. 1.—I.— Total acreage for the Fasli year 1299 in Ajmere-Merwara District, 1891-92 (ending 30th June 1892).

1	AJMERE.			Merwara.	TOTAL.
	Khalsa villages.	Jagir and minor Istimrar.	Large Istimrar villages.		
	2	3	4	5	6
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1. Area according to Professional Survey	3,58,819	1,60,649	8,19,523	3,75,782	17,14,773
2. Deduct { (a) Feudatory and Tributary States . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Area for which no returns exist	25,539	12,871	8,19,523	879	8,58,812
3. Net area by Professional Survey	3,33,280	1,47,778	...	3,74,903	8,55,961
4. Corresponding area in village papers	3,33,280	1,47,778	...	3,74,903	8,55,961

A.—II.—Classification of area shown in column 6 of A—I.

	AJMERE.			Merwara.	TOTAL.
	Khalsa.	Jagir and minor Istimrar.	Large Istimrar.		
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1. Forests	12,898	4,771	718,964	71,444	89,113
2. Not available for cultivation	95,999	34,964		212,338	343,301
3. Culturable waste other than fallow	62,152	36,922		11,779	110,853
4. Current fallows	88,411	49,148	100,559	16,258	153,817
5. Net area cropped during the year	73,820	21,973		63,084	259,436
6. Irrigated during the year from—					
(a) Government canals . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Private canals . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Tanks	2,801	368	14,682	4,285	22,136
(d) Wells	15,760	9,687	43,336	12,846	81,629
(e) Other sources . . . . .	...	...	...	192	192
Total area irrigated	18,561	10,055	58,018	17,323	103,957
7. Crops irrigated—					
(a) Wheat	954	346	50,160	381	9,539
(b) Other cereals and pulses	15,980	8,180		18,860	43,020
(c) Miscellaneous food crops	1,678	443		523	2,644
(d) Miscellaneous non-food crops	4,093	3,143	...	3,838	11,074

A. MARTINDALE,
Officiating Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara.

No. 2.—Climate of the Ajmere and Merwara Districts, 1891-92.

PLACE AT WHICH OBSERVATION WAS TAKEN—

Ajmere Observatory,

RAINFALL IN INCHES—

	In.	Ct.
January to May	2	52
June to September	6	29
October to December	0	12
TOTAL	8	93

TEMPERATURE IN THE SHADE IN DEGREES FAHRENHEIT—

May—

Maximum	108	5
Minimum	68	1
Mean	88	3

No. 2.—Climate of the Ajmere and Merwara Districts, 1891-92—concl'd.
TEMPERATURE IN THE SHADE IN DEGREES FAHRENHEIT—concl'd.

July—										In.	Ct.
Maximum	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	5
Minimum	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	72	6
Mean	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	90	0
December—											
Maximum	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	85	0
Minimum	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	41	4
Mean	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	63	2
PREVAILING WINDS—											
January to May	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	N.E.W.	
June to September	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	S.W.W.	
October to December	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	S.W.W.	

P. DURRELL PANK, Surgeon-Major,
Superintendent of Meteorological Observatory.

No. 3.—Civil Division of Ajmere and Merwara Districts, 1891-92.

Names of Divisions.	Names of Executive Districts.	Number of judicial and revenue sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief towns with population.	Number of villages on revenue.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrate's Courts of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average of ditto.	Number of Police.	Total cost of officials and police of all kinds.	REVENUE.	
													Land.	Gross (including District Funds).
Ajmere .	Ajmer.	Revenue	2069.816	422,359	Ajmere . 68,843	308	13	15	24 miles from Ajmere to Pisangan.	10	132	202,234	1,92,467	12,13,408
		1 Tehsil.			Nasrabad . 21,710									
		Judicial.			Kekri . 7,100									
		1 District			Pisangan . 6,521									
Merwara	Merwara	Revenue.	610.861	1,10,989	Bhinae . 6,439	330	4	5	33 miles from Todgarh to extreme point of Merwara.	10	142	71,508	82,464	
		2 Tehsils.			Masuda . 4,389									
		Judicial.			Pushkar . 4,714									
		1 District.			Sawar . 4,243									
TOTAL .		5	2710.680	5 42,358	Beawar . 20,978	698	19	20	...	10	174	273,742	27 1,931	1213,408

* Including } the Commissioner and the Chief Commissioner.
† Excluding }

A. MARTINDALE,
Officiating Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara.

No. 4.—Statement of Population of the Ajmere and Merwara Districts for the year 1891-92.

According to Census of 1891.		Ajmere.	Merwara.	TOTAL.
Inhabited houses.				
Number of masonry and all other kinds of dwellings		79,638	22,016	1,01,654
Population.				
25 years and above	{ Males	102,997	28,035	131,032
	{ Females	91,129	23,165	114,294
15 years to 24 years	{ Youths	36,140	9,661	45,801
	{ Young women	32,132	8,467	40,599
0 years to 14 years	{ Males	84,410	27,082	111,492
	{ Females	75,551	23,589	99,140
TOTAL		422,359	119,999	542,358

No. 4.—Statement of Population of the Ajmere and Merwara Districts for the year 1891-92—concl'd.

According to Census of 1891.	Ajmere.	Merwara.	TOTAL.
Number per square mile	204.06	187 25	...
<i>Classification of population.</i>			
Christians	818	16	834
{ Europeans	610	20	630
{ East Indians and mixed classes	895	325	1,219
{ Natives	189	24	213
Hindus	19,687	7,252	26,939
{ Buddhists or Jains	3,42,679	95,309	437,988
{ Hindus and Aryas	57,223	17,042	74,265
Mohamedans	187	11	198
Others	71	...	71
{ Parsis	...	1	1
{ Jews	...	...	...
{ No religion	...	...	...
TOTAL	422,359	119,999	542,358
<i>Occupation.</i>			
Agriculturists	205,239	84,459	289,698
Non-agriculturists	217,120	35,540	252,660
Prevailing languages	Ajmeri, Marwari, Dhundari, Meywari, Hindu-stani, and Urdu.	Merwari, Marwari, Dhundari, Meywari, Hindu-stani, and Urdu.	

A. MARTINDALE,
Officiating Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara.

No. 5.—A3.—Acreage under crops.

		AJMERE.			Merwara.	TOTAL.
		Khalsa villages.	Jagir and minor istimrar.	Large istimrar.		
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Cereals and pulses.	1. Rice	52	169	...	269	490
	2. Wheat	954	346	7,858	381	9,539
	3. Barley	8,533	4,307	17,575	9,020	39,435
	4. Cholum or jowar (millet)	29,102	5,433	16,801	11,884	63,220
	5. Cumbu or bajra (millet)	10,057	4,094	2,100	1,402	17,653
	6. Ragi or mandua	2	...	...	5	7
	7. Maize	11,150	3,277	22,590	29,059	66,076
	8. Gram (pulse)	259	80	2,297	158	2,794
	9. Other food grain, including pulses	3,950	1,644	2,582	9,911	18,087
Oilseeds	10. Linseed	79	...	...	...	79
	11. Til or gingelly	1,772	178	4,667	1,563	8,180
	12. Others	1	...	88	49	138
Sugar	13. Condiments and spices	60	11	...	327	398
	14. Sugarcane	116	111	...	8	235
Fibres	15. Others	...	...	...	...	...
	16. Cotton	10,157	3,939	18,916	5,419	38,431
Dyes	17. Jute	...	...	...	...	...
	18. Others	...	...	1	4	5
	19. Indigo	1	6	...	...	7
Drugs and Narcotics	20. Others	...	...	...	...	...
	21. Opium	...	...	...	55	55
	22. Coffee	...	...	...	...	...
Mis-cellaneous crops.	23. Tea	...	...	...	...	...
	24. Tobacco	1	...	...	2	3
	25. Cinchona	...	...	...	...	...
	26. Indian hemp	...	...	...	...	...
	27. Others	...	...	...	...	...
	28. Fodder crops	137	45	703	501	1,386
	29. Orchards and garden produce	550	9	2,997	48	3,604
	30. { Food	535	217	1,384	140	892
	{ Non-food	1,413	669	...	183	2,265
31. Total		78,881	24,535	100,559	70,388	274,368
32. Area cropped more than once		5,061	2,562	...	7,304	14,927
33. (31-32) Net area cropped during the year		73,820	21,973	100,559	63,084	259,436

† Total of 892, 2,265 and 1,384.

A. MARTINDALE,
Officiating Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara.

No. 6.—A 4.—Stock, etc., in the Ajmere-Merwara Districts during 1299 Faslī (1891-92).

	AJMERE.			Merwara.	TOTAL.
	Khalsa villages.	Jagir and minor Istimrar.	Large Istimrar.		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1. Bulls and bullocks	17,306	8,064	51,572	21,479	98,421
2. Cows	6,213	5,983	62,726	23,996	98,918
3. Male buffaloes	984	248	3,923	1,306	6,461
4. Cow do.	3,643	1,607	18,509	5,139	28,898
5. Young stock (calves and buffaloes)	2,941	1,000	Not available.	3,863	7,804
6. Sheep	38,765	13,219	95,215	39,900	187,099
7. Goats	20,619	10,911	57,768	36,473	125,771
8. Horses and ponies	345	218	2,081	487	3,131
9. Mules and donkeys	1,399	684	2,153	1,013	5,249
10. Camels	155	67	539	205	966
11. Ploughs	7,327	1,963	19,473	10,818	39,581
12. Carts	2,560	748	Not available.	1,374	4,682

A. MARTINDALE,

Officiating Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara.

TABLE B.

No. 7.—Prices of Produce, etc., for the year ending 30th June 1892.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE PER MAUND OR 80 LBS.																	RETAIL PRICES.					
Districts.	Rice (husked).	Wheat.	Barley.	Cholam or Jowar.	Cumbu or Bajra.	Maize (seed).	Gram.	Linseed.	Til or Gingelly.	Sugar (Gur or Jaggery).	Cotton, cleaned.	Jute.	Ghee (clarified butter).	Fodder.			Firewood, per maund.	Salt, per maund.	Iron, per maund.	Plough bullocks, each.	Sheep, each.	Fish, per seer.
														Grass.	Straw.	Jowar and Bajra.						
1		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Ajmere . . .	10 0 0	3 8 11	2 9 7	2 10 6	2 13 1	2 6 3	2 8 0	5 8 0	5 15 8	5 2 0	15 4 6	...	36 9 1	1 5 4	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	3 5 6	6 0 0	0 30 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
Mervara . . .	6 8 6	3 5 6	2 7 6	2 10 3	2 13 9	2 9 4	2 7 4	...	5 7 0	7 7 5	17 4 4	...	28 15 1	1 4 0	0 15 4	0 13 4	4 0 2	3 5 2	5 4 0	0 20 0	0 2 4	0 0 2
Average . . .	8 4 3	3 7 3	2 8 2	2 10 4	2 13 5	2 7 9	2 7 8	5 8 0	5 11 4	6 4 8	16 4 5	...	32 12 1	1 4 8	0 15 8	0 14 8	0 5 1	3 5 4	5 10 5	0 25 0	0 3 2	0 0 3

A. MARTINDALE,
Officiating Commissioner, Ajmere-Mervara.

No. III.

No. 8.—Statement showing the Regular Organized (Imperial, Municipal, and Cantonment) Police maintained in the Ajmere and Merwara Districts for the year 1891.

TOTAL OF ALL GRADES DURING THE YEAR—

Remaining on 1st January 1891 from last year	635
Recruited this year	87
TOTAL FOR 1891	722
Died	5
Discharged, dismissed, and deserted	45
Remaining on 31st December 1891	672

DETAIL OF NUMBER AT END OF YEAR—

Officers—

European District Superintendent and Inspector, etc.	4
Native Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, and Head Constables	98

Men—

Mounted	40
Foot	530

ARMS PROVIDED—

Fire-arms	176
Swords	218
Batons	501

AVERAGE ANNUAL PAY OF—

Officers—

	R	a.	p.
Each European	3,300	9	6
Each Native	288	0	0

Men—

Each mounted man	270	2	0
Each footman	92	6	4

TOTAL ANNUAL COST, INCLUDING CONTINGENCIES—

Paid from Imperial Revenue	79,127	7	3
Contingencies	8,681	11	2
TOTAL	87,809	2	5
Paid from Municipal Funds and other sources	19,879	6	1
GRAND TOTAL	107,688	8	6

H. CLOGSTOUN,

District Superintendent of Police.

No. 9.—Caste Return of the Ajmere and Merwara Police for year 1891.

Ajmere-Merwara.

DISTRICT—

INSPECTORS, SUB-INSPECTORS, AND HEAD CONSTABLES—

Christians	5
Mahomedans	48
Brahmins	93
Rajputs	6
Hindus of inferior caste	9
Sikhs	...
Cheetas	...
Mers and Merats	4
Kayesths	16
TOTAL	181

No. 9.—Caste Return of the Ajmere and Merwara Police for year 1891—concl'd.

CONSTABLES, MOUNTED AND FOOT—

Christians . . . . .	...
Mahomedans	265
Brahmins	100
Rajputs	78
Hindus of inferior caste	78
Sikhs	5
Cheetas	5
Mers and Merats	25
Kayesths	14

TOTAL . 570

TOTAL COMMISSIONED AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, RANK AND FILE . 671

Add—District Superintendent of Police . 1

GRAND TOTAL . 672

H. CLOGSTOUN,

*District Superintendent of Police,**Ajmere-Merwara.**No. 10.—General Statement of Crime showing the result of Police Operations in the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen during the year 1891.*

COGNIZABLE CRIME.

No.	PARTICULARS.	Ajmere.	Merwara.	TOTAL.
1	CASES— Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the Police, including all false accusations of cognizable crimes	1,907	1,241	3,148
2	Number of reported cases in item No. 1 not enquired into under Section 147, clauses (a) and (b), Criminal Procedure Code	109	53	162
3	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during this year	7	1	8
	Investigated by Police—			
4	<i>Suo motu</i>	1,630	1,144	2,774
5	By order of Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the Police	4	5	9
6	By order of Magistrate after Police refused to enquire	4	2	6
7	Number of cases in items Nos. 4 to 6— Ending in conviction	1,154	1,032	2,186
8	Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court	18	2	20
9	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred	13	4	17
	PERSONS—			
10	Pending at the end of last year	21	10	31
11	Received by transfer . . . . .	...	...	...
12	Arrested by Police	2,364	1,160	3,524
13	Appearing under order of Magistrate	305	78	383
14	Total of items Nos. 10 to 13	2,690	1,248	3,938
15	Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial	13	5	18
16	Released without being brought before a Magistrate . . . . .	...	...	...
17	Number actually brought before a Magistrate	2,677	1,243	3,920
18	By Magistrate	405	92	497
	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate—			
10	By Sessions or High Court	13	...	3

No. 10.—General Statement of Crime showing the result of Police Operations in the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen during the year 1891—concl'd.

COGNIZABLE CRIME—concl'd.

No.	PARTICULARS.	Ajmere.	Merwara.	TOTAL.
	PERSONS—concl'd.			
	<i>Finally convicted, including persons ordered to give security for good conduct—</i>			
20	By Magistrate	2,056	1,130	3,186
21	By Sessions or High Court	87	19	106
22	Number of persons in items Nos. 20 and 21 who were sent up by the Police	1,961	1,129	3,090
23	Otherwise disposed of, e.g., died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial . . . . .	...	...	...
	<i>Number pending at end of year—</i>			
	<i>Before appearance before a Magistrate—</i>			
24	In custody of Police . . . . .	...	...	...
25	On Bail . . . . .	...	...	...
26	Under trial before Magistrate	50	2	52
27	Committed to Sessions	68	...	68
	PROPERTY—			
	<i>Cases—</i>			
28	Number of cases in which property was stolen	721	270	991
29	Number of cases in which property was recovered	466	194	660
		<i>R a. p.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>
30	<i>Value—</i> Amount of property stolen	1,02,639 14 1	5,023 5 0	1,07,663 3 1
31	Amount of property recovered	12,515 7 0	3,520 0 3	16,035 7 3

AJMERE;
The 24th August 1892. }

H. CLOGSTOUN,
District Superintendent of Police,
Ajmere-Merwara.

No. 11.—General Statement of Crime showing the result of Police Operations in the detection and prosecution of crime during the year 1891.

NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME.

No.	PARTICULARS.	Ajmere.	Merwara.	TOTAL.
	CASES—			
1	Instituted by complaint during the year	1,717	520	2,237
2	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion . . . . .	...	...	...
3	Total of items 1 and 2	1,717	520	2,237
4	Number of cases in item No. 3 in which the Police were employed to make enquiry	302	12	314
	PERSONS—			
5	Number of persons against whom process issued	2,884	1,244	4,128
6	Actually appeared before the Courts, including pending from last year	2,995	1,261	4,256
7	Discharged after appearance	1,988	498	2,486
	Acquitted—			
8	By Magistrate	135	105	240
9	By High or Sessions Court . . . . .	...	...	...
	Convicted—			
10	By Magistrate	753	640	1,393
11	By High or Sessions Court	8	...	3
12	Waiting trial at close of year	12	16	128

AJMERE,
The 24th August 1892. }

H. CLOGSTOUN,
District Superintendent of Police,
Ajmere-Merwara.

Judicial Statement No. 2—(Criminal.)

No. 13.—Statement of offences reported and of persons tried, convicted and acquitted of each class of offence in the District of Ajmere-Merwara in the year 1891.

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.					REMARKS.
				Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another province.	Remaining under trial.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Offences against the State, Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to the army and navy, Chapter VII	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against the public tranquillity, Chapter VIII	6	6	6	127	41	81	2	...	
Offences by or relating to public servants, Chapter IX	3	3	3	7	2	1	...	4	
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants, Chapter X	26	25	25	62	22	39	...	1	
False evidence and offences against public justice, Chapter XI	25	21	21	21	6	14	1	...	
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps, Chapter XII	3	2	2	2	...	2	...	...
Offences relating to weights and measures, Chapter XIII	6	6	6	8	...	7	...	1	
Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency, and morals, Chapter XIV	51	51	51	74	32	39	...	3	
Offences relating to religion, Chapter XV	2	2	2	6	6	...	...	...
Offences affecting life	18	17	16	28	16	8	1	3	
Causing of miscarriage; injuries to unborn children; exposure of infants; and the concealment of births	1	1	1	2	...	2	...	...
Hurt	269	231	231	482	378	89	...	15	
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement	15	6	6	21	20	1	...	...
Criminal force and assault	1,055	754	754	2,147	1,849	241	2	55	
Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery, and forced labour	9	5	5	14	1	8	...	5	
Rape	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unnatural offence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Theft	426	389	390	1,044	150	891	...	3	
Extortion	3	2	2	5	2	3	...	...
Robbery and dacoity	26	25	25	224	42	103	...	79	
Criminal misappropriation of property	4	4	4	4	3	1	...	...
Criminal breach of trust	32	18	18	32	2	27	...	3	
Receiving of stolen property	95	95	95	161	29	127	5	...	
Cheating	68	42	42	72	35	32	2	3	
Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mischief	105	70	70	179	153	17	...	9	
Criminal trespass	255	213	213	369	133	215	4	17	
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks, Chapter XVIII	9	6	6	11	7	3	...	1	
Criminal breach of contracts of service, Chapter XIX	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to marriage, Chapter XX	100	49	49	95	63	20	1	11	
Defamation, Chapter XXI	21	14	14	32	32	...	...	...
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance, Chapter XXII	15	12	12	25	19	4	...	2	
Offences under special and local laws	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Code of Criminal Procedure, Chapter VIII, sections 107, 108 and 119	15	11	11	155	56	98	...	1	
Code of Criminal Procedure, Chapter VIII, sections 109 and 110	29	29	29	36	8	28	...	...
Cantonment Military Act, III of 1880	513	513	513	674	11	663	...	...
Cattle-trespass Act, I of 1871	11	10	10	22	8	14	...	...
Excise on Spirits and Drugs Act, XXII of 1881	48	48	48	50	4	45	1	...	
Forest Regulation, VI of 1874	133	133	133	426	13	412	...	...
Gambling Act, III of 1867	4	4	4	20	12	8	...	...
Municipalities Regulation, V of 1886	190	182	182	250	46	184	...	20	
Opium Act, I of 1878	42	41	41	44	...	43	1	...	
Police Act, V of 1861	1,141	1,140	1,140	1,142	21	1,111	4	6	
Salt Act, XII of 1882	75	75	75	91	5	86	...	...
Post Office Act, XIV of 1866	6	6	6	10	1	9	...	...
Telegraphs, XIII of 1885	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...
Army and Navy	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...
Carried over	4,858	4,263	4,263	8,175	8,231	4,678	24	242	

No. 13.—Statement of offences reported and of persons tried, convicted, and acquitted, etc.—concl'd.

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.					REMARKS.
				Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another province.	Remaining under trial.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Brought forward	4,858	4,263	4,263	8,175	3,231	4,678	24	242	
Printing Presses, XXV of 1867	2	2	2	3	3	...	...	...
Registration of Documents, III of 1877	1	1	1	2	2	...	...	...
Vagrancy (European), IX of 1874	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...
Octroi Rules	4	4	4	5	...	4	...	1	
Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores, XI of 1878	1	1	1	2	...	2	...	...
Others	4	4	4	5	1	4	...	...
TOTAL	4,871	4,276	4,276	8,193	3,238	4,688	24	243	

NOTES.—Column 1.—(1) "Attempts" should be entered immediately after the offences to which they relate.

(2) "Abetments" should be included with the substantive offences abetted.

(3) When giving the list of special and local laws against which offences have been committed, care should be taken to specify the title of each Act quoted, as well as its number and year. An Act of a local legislature should be distinguished by initial letters placed after the number of the Act.

Column 2.—All offences-(cases) of which information was given, complaint made, or cognizance taken under Chapters, IV, V, XIV, XVI, C. P. C., for the first time during the year, are to be shown, although some of the charges may not have been prosecuted, or may have turned out to be false.

Column 3.—This column should be the total of column 2 less the number of cases dismissed under section 203, C. P. C., and less all other cases in which a Magistrate declared that the charge was false and that the offence never occurred, or which were dismissed as frivolous and vexatious and in which the complainant was fined under section 250, C. P. C.

Column 4.—This column should be the total of columns 5 to 9 plus column 9 of previous year's statement.

Column 5.—Persons transferred from one Court to another in the same Province are not to be entered in this column.

Column 6.—A note should be added in the column of remarks showing respectively the number of persons who died, escaped, or were transferred.

General.—Cases committed or referred should not be included in this statement by the committing or referring Magistrates. The results of the trials in these cases should be shown by the Courts to which the cases are committed or referred. If the total of column 7 of Statement 4 be deducted from the total of column 2 of that Statement, the difference should correspond with the total of column 5 of this statement.

A. MARTINDALE,

Officiating Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara.

Judicial Statement No. 3—(Criminal.)

No. 14.—Statement of Miscellaneous Proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code in the District of Ajmere-Merwara during the year 1891.

NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS.	Total number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.	Persons under trial at the end of the year.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Proceedings against witnesses under Chapter VI C and section 485	2	3	1	2	...	
2. Proceedings under Chapter VIII to prevent breach of the peace	17	162	61	101	...	
3. Proceedings under Chapter VIII. Security for good behaviour	20	21	5	16	...	
4. Proceedings against local nuisances, Chapter X	1	1	1	...	...
5. Possession, Chapter XII	...	...	...	...	...
6. Frivolous or vexatious complaint, summarily dealt with under Chapter XX, section 250	6	7	...	7	...	
7. Non-attendance of Jurors or Assessors, Chapter XXIII, section 332	...	...	...	...	...
8. Contempts of Court under Chapter XXXV	...	...	...	...	...
9. Maintenance, Chapter XXXVI	16	16	14	2	...	
10. Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under Chapter XLII	2	2	...	2	...	
TOTAL	64	212	82	130	...	

NOTES.—Column 1, Sub-head 6.—Complainants fined under section 250 are not to be entered as convicted in Statements 2, 4, or 5, but the fact of the fines having been imposed may be noted in the column of Remarks of Statement 3 against the complaints preferred by them.

Column 1, Sub-heads 2, 3, and 8.—Charges of contempt of Court, and cases under sections 107, 109, 110, 118, 120, 123, C. P. C., will also appear under the appropriate head of the Schedule in Statement 2 and in Statement 4. Persons convicted under these heads, and required to give security or recognizance under Sections 120, 123, C. P. C., will also appear in Statement 5.

Column 1, Sub-heads 4, 5, and 9.—Cases under these sub-heads will not appear in Statements 2, 4 or 5. Jury cases under Chapter X will, however, appear in Statement 13.

A. MARTINDALE,

Officiating Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara.

Judicial Statement No 4—(Criminal)

No. 15.—Statement showing the General Result of Criminal Trials in the Tribunals of various Classes in the District of Ajmere-Merwara in the year 1891.

CLASS OF COURT.	Total number of persons under trial.	PERSONS WHOSE CASES WERE DISPOSED OF.					Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses examined.	REMARKS.	
		Died, escaped, or transferred to another province.	Discharged or acquitted.	CONVICTED.		Committed or referred.						
				On regular trial.	On summary trial.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Subordinate Magistrates. {	Honorary Magistrates sitting singly .	3,123	4	1,531	1,524	64	1,844	6'46	3,017	
	Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly .	4,590	12	1,544	2,031	747	170	86	2,212	5'21	4,656	
	Benches of Magistrates	41	...	28	7	6	8	13'75	45	
District Magistrates—Cases referred under sections 347, 349, Criminal Procedure Code.												
District Magistrates	438	8	120	144	119	17	30	180	20'26	257		
Court of Sessions and that of Assistant Sessions Judge	188	...	15	110	...	...	63	24	34'59	199	
Superior Courts . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL .	8,380	24	3,238	3,816	872	187	243	4,268	7'25	8,174		

NOTES.—Column 1, Sub-head "Court of Sessions."—Includes cases decided by Session Judges on reference under sections 31, 34 and 123, C. P. C.
 Column 1, Sub-head "Superior Courts."—Includes cases decided by the High Courts on reference under sections 37 and 374, C. P. C.
 Column 2.—That is, the total of the entries in columns 3 to 8. The cases of persons transferred from one Court to another in the same province will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the end of the year if not decided.
 Column 3.—A note against the figure for each Court should be made in the column of remarks showing separately how many accused persons were transferred to other provinces.
 Column 5 and 6.—Persons whose cases were referred to a Superior Court for higher punishment or for confirmation of sentence will be entered in column 7, and not in columns 5 and 6, against the Court making the reference. Against the Court receiving the reference they will be shown as convicted or acquitted, according to the orders passed by it, or as pending, if orders have not been passed.
 Column 7.—These cases will also be shown against the Magistrates who made the reference, entry being made as directed above.
 Column 8.—An insane accused who has been sent to a lunatic asylum should be kept on the file and entered in this column until he has been tried and either convicted or acquitted.
 Column 9.—Omit cases in which the accused died, escaped, or was transferred.
 Column 10.—In calculating the duration before the Magistrates' Courts, the starting-point to be taken is not the date of complaint or information, but that of apprehension, or attendance on summons or otherwise of the accused. As regards Courts of Sessions, the actual number of days occupied should be given, commencing from the date of commitment. Cases in which the accused has absconded before arrest or has escaped from custody should be taken off the file till the persons implicated appear again.
 General.—The figures in this statement should not include those of Statement No. 3, but should agree with those of Statement No. 2.

A. MARTINDALE,
 Officiating Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara.

AJMER-MERWARA FOR 1891-92.

Judicial Statement No. 5—(Criminal.)

No. 16.—Statement showing the punishments inflicted by the various Criminal Tribunals in the District of Ajmere-Merwara in the year 1891.

CLASS OF TRIBUNAL.	PERSONS SENTENCED TO									DETAIL OF PUNISHMENT.																		
	Death.	Transportation.	Penal servitude.	IMPRISONMENT.		Forfeiture of property.	Fine.	Whipping.	Persons ordered to find or give security or recognizance to keep the peace or surer for good behaviour.	Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour.	FINE.						IMPRISONMENT.						WHIPPED.		Number of boys whose sentences were commuted to detention in a Reformatory School.			
				Rigorous.	Simple.						Total amount of fines imposed during the year.	Total amount of fines realized during the year.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	15 days and under.	6 months and under.	2 years and under.	7 years and under.	Above 7 years.	10 stripes and under.	20 stripes and under.	30 stripes and under.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Subordinate Magistrates: Honorary Magistrates sitting singly Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly Benches of Magistrates	115	9	...	1,493	...	...	...	1,443	50	...	...	...	...	2,897	1,953	100	63	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	536	49	...	1,858	430	42	10	1,665	170	16	7	...	...	11,295	7,212	518	158	318	109	...	...	60	305	65	...
	1	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	8	5	...	...	...	125	125	45	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Magistrates, Cases referred under sections 347, 349, C. P. C.
District Magistrates	67	9	...	103	23	67	...	86	11	3	3	...	...	989	1,017	180	12	45	18	1	...	12	7	4	...
Courts of Sessions	...	1	...	100	...	...	2	8	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	300	391	...	1	3	25	70	1	...	2	6	...
Superior Courts
TOTAL	...	1	...	819	67	...	3,469	461	109	10	3,202	236	20	11	...	...	15,606	10,698	843	234	428	152	71	1	72	314	75	...

Notes.—Column 1, Sub-head "Courts of Sessions,"—Includes cases decided by Sessions Judges on reference under sections 31, 34, and 123, C. P. C.

Column 1, Sub-head "Superior Courts,"—Includes cases decided by the High Court on reference under sections 307 and 374, C. P. C.

Column 19.—Includes fines realized during the year, though imposed in previous years. This column is intended to show the realized portion of fines imposed by officers in the exercise of original jurisdiction only.

Column 20.—Represents compensation awarded to complainants under section 545, Act X of 1892. These awards should also be shown under the head *fines* "imposed" and "realized" in columns 18 and 19, for they form part of such fines.

General.—(1) The total of columns 5, 6, and 11 should correspond with the total of columns 21 to 25 (both inclusive), and the total of column 8 should correspond with the totals of columns 12 to 17 inclusive.

(2) This statement is meant to exhibit every sentence passed and, where two penalties are inflicted on the same offender, to exhibit them both. Further to reconcile the number of persons entered in this statement as punished with the number entered as convicted in Statement 4, it is necessary to note cases such as those in which fulfilment of contract is ordered under Act XIII of 1859 in a footnote. As regards persons whose cases were referred for higher punishment or for confirmation of sentence, the punishment, if any sanctioned by the higher court, should be entered against such higher court and not against the court making the reference.

A. MARTINDALE,

Officiating Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara.

Judicial Statement No. 6—(Criminal.)

No. 17.—Statement showing the result of appeal and revision in criminal cases in the District of Ajmere-Merwara in the year 1891.

TRIBUNALS.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.												REMARKS.
	Total number of applicants for revision before the Courts.	Died, escaped, transferred to another province.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further enquiry ordered.	Referred for revision to the High Court.	Pending trial.	Average number of days elapsing during which each appeal lasted.	
1													14
APPEALS.													
To District Magistrates	275	...	1	173	...	64	27	...	...	...	10	...	
" Courts of Sessions	213	...	160	30	...	13	4	...	...	...	3	...	
" Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
by persons convicted													
by Government from judgments of acquittal													
TOTAL	488	...	161	203	...	77	31	...	...	...	13	...	
REVISION.													
By District Magistrates.	20	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	
" Courts of Sessions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Superior Courts	20	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	
TOTAL	508	...	176	203	...	77	31	...	...	1	17	...	
GRAND TOTAL													

NOTES.—Column 2.—Total of columns 3 to 12.—Cases transferred from one court to another in the same province will appear only against the court by which decided, or in which pending at the end of the year, if not decided. The words, "Applicants for revision" in the heading of this column should be held to include only accused persons on whose behalf an application for revision is made, or in whose interest the Magistrate or Judge may take steps to obtain revision on his own motion. Where such application is made, or such steps are taken on behalf of a complainant, the fact should be noted, with the number of complainants concerned, in the column of Remarks. In the latter case, the accused persons against whom the application is made, though not appearing in this column, will fall into their proper places in columns 3 to 13 according to the result of such application. This note is held to apply also to cases dealt with by the High Court on review of return.

Column 3.—Appeals dismissed under section 423, C. P. C., should be entered in this column.

Column 4.—Orders of discharge set aside by a superior court under section 436 of C. P. C., should be entered in this column.

Column 5.—When a sentence is reversed or proceedings are quashed on appeal and a new trial or further enquiry is at the same time ordered, the Appellate Court should not fill in column 9 as well as column 10, or column 9 as well as column 10, in each case respectively, but should make the entry in column 10 only.

Column 13.—Duration of appeals, applications for revision, or references should be calculated thus—

(1) Appeals from date of receipt in office of the petition of appeal;

(2) Applications for revision—from the date of application;

(3) Cases dealt with by the Court by Lower Courts for revision—from the date of the order calling for the records; and

(4) Cases sent to the High Court by the Court by Lower Courts for revision—from the date of the order calling for the records.

General.—Persons whose appeals were rejected under section 421, Criminal Procedure Code, should be entered in column 4, in which should also be included applicants for revision whose cases the courts have refused to submit to the High Court.

In columns 5 to 10 should be shown opposite the sub-heads for Magistrates of District and Courts of Sessions persons whose cases were disposed of by those courts without reference to the High Court, and in column 11 all persons whose cases these courts referred to the High Court.

A. MARTINDALE,
Officiating Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara.

Judicial Statement No. 7—(Civil.)

No. 18.—Statement showing the number and description of civil suits instituted in the Civil Courts in the District of Ajmere-Merwara in the year 1891.

CLASS OF TRIBUNALS.	SUITS FOR MONEY OR MOVABLE PROPERTY.										REVENUE SUITS.							TITLE AND OTHER SUITS.													REMARKS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
	Contract in writing.	Contract not in writing.	(In account stated.	Money had and received.	Goods sold.	Wages, work and materials.	Rent not falling under the Rent Law.	Movable property or value thereof.	Damages.	Other suits for money or moveables not already mentioned.	Arrears of rent with or without ejectment or conveyance of lease.	Enhancement or abatement of rent.	Relating to distraint.	Damages for extortion or withholding receipts, or on account of illegal re-emption, or other cause.	For polltax or kabulyats.	For ejectment or recovery of possession.	For recovery of money or accounts from agents.	All other suits under the Rent Law not included above.	Suits for immovable property.	Suits for declaratory decrees.	Other suits under the Specific Relief Act.	Suits to declare and establish rights to real property, including pre-emption, foreclosure, etc.	Suits to declare and establish personal rights.	Suits for an account.	Suits relating to religious endowments.	Suits to set aside judgments, contracts or obligations on the ground of fraud.	Suits for dissolution of marriage.	Suits for enforcement of matrimonial rights.	Suits for partition.	Suits relating to shipping.		Suits relating to religion and caste.	Administration suits.	Interpleader suits.	Dissolution of partnership.	Suits under section 261, Act X of 1866 (also Hindu Willa Act).	Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads.	GRAND TOTAL.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.	I.—Civil Courts.	636	142	394	...	26	3	6	1	...	2	3</

Norm.—Column 33.—Applications under section 265 of the Indian Contract Act of 1872 should be entered in this column.
Column 34.—Only suits brought under Chapter XXXIII of the Civil Procedure Code should be entered as “interpleader suits” in this column. Cases under section 278, Civil Procedure Code, should be entered in Judicial Statement 9.
Column 35.—Uncontested probate cases are not to be entered as suits in this column, but as Miscellaneous cases.
Column 36.—Applications under sections 525 and 526 of the Civil Procedure Code and cases under section 341 should be entered as suits in this column.
General.—In Statements VII, VIII, and IX only those suits that have been registered should be shown. If the plaint is returned or rejected before registration, it should not find entry in the statements. If an appeal against an order rejecting a registered plaint is granted, the plaint should be shown over again in the statements.

A. MARTINDALE,

Judicial Statement No. 8—(Civil)
No. 19.—Statement showing number and value of suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the District of Ajmere-Merwara in the year 1891.

VALUE OF SUITS.	NUMBERS OF SUITS INSTITUTED IN THE DIFFERENT COURTS.										Total value of suits.	REMARKS.
	Not exceeding Rs. 10.	Not exceeding Rs. 50.	Not exceeding Rs. 100.	Not exceeding Rs. 500.	Not exceeding Rs. 1,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 5,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Number of suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.												
I.—CIVIL COURTS.												
Unpaid Tribunals	203	655	228	29	...	...	...	...	...	43 694		
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals	481	600	251	283	...	...	...	...	...	1,91,056		
Small Cause Courts	1,002	2,264	739	433	...	...	...	...	...	1,85,910		
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	...	1	1	41	...	...	...	...	...	58,145		
Chief Court of District	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1,686	3,520	1,219	786	42	32	4	...	7	4,78,805		
II.—REVENUE COURTS.												
Unpaid Local Tribunals												
Other Subordinate Courts												
Collectors' Courts												
TOTAL												
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.												
Presidency Small Cause Courts												
Superior Courts												
TOTAL												
GRAND TOTAL												

A. MARTINDALE,
Officiating Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara.

Judicial Statement No. 9—(Civil.)

No. 20.—Statement showing the general result of the trial of civil and revenue cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the District of Ajmere-Merwara in the year 1891.

PART I.—CIVIL SUITS.

CLASS OF COURTS.	NUMBER OF SUITS DISPOSED OF.												Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending at the close of the year.	AVERAGE DURATION OF SUITS.		REMARKS.
	Total number of suits before the Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other provinces.	Without trial.	WITHOUT CONTEST.				ON REFERENCE TO ARBITRATION.		WITH CONTEST.		Contested.			Uncontested.		
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed <i>ex parte</i> .	Dismissed <i>ex parte</i> .	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																	
I.—CIVIL COURTS.																	
Unpaid Tribunals	1,295	...	166	280	560	120	3	3	1	81	7	74	3	90-87	95-97		
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals	2,327	...	352	241	400	126	34	64	18	368	69	355	179	90-77	38-73		
Small Cause Courts	5,095	...	1,189	273	1,548	731	27	29	9	781	167	341	6	31-08	21-50		
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	89	...	12	10	5	12	...	5	...	9	1	35	20	122-73	85-87		
Chief Courts of Districts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	8,506	...	1,719	804	2,513	989	64	101	28	1,239	244	805	208	54-56	26-21		
II.—REVENUE COURTS.																	
Unpaid Local Tribunals																	
Other Subordinate Courts																	
District Courts																	
TOTAL																	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																	
Presidency Small Cause Court, Superior Courts																	
TOTAL																	
GRAND TOTAL																	

NOTES.—Column 2.—Total of the entries in columns 3 to 13.—Cases transferred from one court to another in the same province will appear only against the court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year if not decided. The number of cases pending from the preceding year should be noted in the column of remarks, and when deducted from the total of column 2 should leave a balance corresponding with the total of column 33 of Statement VII. If, after deducting the arrears shown at the end of the preceding year, the balance does not agree with the figures in column 33 of Statement VII, the difference should be explained.

Column 6.—When, under section 102, C. P. C., a decree is wholly or partially made in favour of an absent plaintiff on the admission of the defendant the case should be entered in this column.

Column 8.—A case in which defendant appears, but a plaintiff does not, and defendant does not confess judgment, and the case is thereupon dismissed, the case should be entered in this column.

Column 15 and 16.—As regards the average duration of suits, the date of the presentation of the plaintiff shall be considered as the date of institution, unless some defect or omission requires to be amended before the plaintiff can be admitted, in which case the date of admission after amendment shall be regarded as the date of institution. With regard to applications to execute decrees, the date of their presentation should alone be considered. In calculating average duration, the time that the suit has been actually pending in the particular court should alone be calculated. The interval should be omitted during which an application for review which has been granted, or an appeal in which an order of remand has been passed, has been pending in the superior court. Revived suits are to be treated as if newly instituted on revival.

A. MARTINDALE,
Officiating Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara.

Judicial Statement No. 9—(Civil.)

No. 21.—Statement showing the general result of the trial of civil and revenue cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the District of Ajmere-Merwara in the year 1891.
PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS CASES (JUDICIAL).

CLASS OF COURTS.	NUMBER OF CASES DISPOSED OF											REMARKS.			
	Total number of cases before the Court.	WITHOUT CONTEST.					ON REFERENCE TO ARBITRATION.		WITH CONTEST.		Pending at the close of the year.		Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of cases, counted and uncounted.	
		Transferred to Courts in other provinces.	Without trial.	Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed ex-parte.	Dismissed ex-parte.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or part.					Judgment for defendant.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.															
I.—CIVIL COURTS.															
Unpaid Tribunals	22	...	9	4	7	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	36.18	
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals	376	...	136	6	4	1.	...	...	...	118	41	70	32	86.83	
Small Cause Courts	672	...	117	12	...	...	...	...	...	254	124	165	71	47.60	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	64	...	16	8	3	...	...	...	1	26	...	10	...	27.11	
Chief Courts of Districts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1,134	...	278	30	14	1	...	...	1	400	165	245	103	54.04	
II.—REVENUE COURTS.															
Unpaid Local Tribunals															
Other Subordinate Courts															
District Courts															
TOTAL															
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.															
Presidency Small Cause Courts															
Superior Courts															
TOTAL															
GRAND TOTAL															

NOTE.—Column 2.—Total of the entries in columns 3 to 13.—Cases transferred from one court to another in the same province will appear only against the court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year if not decided.
General.—(1) Cases under Section 275, C. P. C., should be treated as Miscellaneous Judicial cases.
(2) The classes of applications dealt with by Appellate Courts only and specified in the note to Judicial Statement 10, Part II, should not be shown in this statement.

A. MARTINDALE,
Officiating Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara.

Judicial Statement No. 10—(Civil.)
No. 22.—Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the District of Ajmere-Merwara in the year 1891.

PART I.—APPEALS FROM DECREES.

CLASS OF COURTS.	Total number of appeals before the Court.	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Decisions confirmed, Section 661, C. P. C.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	HEARD EX-PARTE.				CONTESTED.				Pending.	Of those pending more than three months.	Average duration of appeals.	Objections under Section 661, Act XIV of 1883.	REMARKS.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR. <i>Appeals from original Decrees.</i> A.—CIVIL COURTS. District Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	126	...	39	11	19	1	5	...	7	4	10	3	27	7	54.86	...	
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts	63	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	32	1	8	...	20	20	111.18	...	
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Provinces . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	189*	...	39	12	19	1	5	1	39	5	18	3	47	27	71.92	...	
B.—REVENUE COURTS. Collectors' Appellate Courts																	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT. Chief Court { Appeals from original decrees of Provinces. } Appeals from appellate decrees																	
TOTAL																	
GRAND TOTAL																	

NOTE.—Column 2.—Total of the entries in columns 3 to 14.—Cases transferred from one court to another is the same province will appear only against the court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year if not decided. This column should also include appeals pending from the preceding year, the number of such being noted in the column of remarks.

A. MARTINDALE,
Officiating Commissioner Ajmere-Merwara.

Judicial Statement No. 10--(Civil).
No. 23.—Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the District of Ajmere-Merwara in the year 1891.
PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS (JUDICIAL) CASES BEFORE APPELLATE COURTS.

CLASS OF COURTS.	Miscellaneous cases before Appellate Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Decision confirmed, Section 551, C. P. C.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	HEARD EX-PARTE.				CONTENDED.				Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of miscellaneous cases before Appellate Courts.	Objections under Section 561, Act XIV of 1892.	REMARKS.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																	
A.—CIVIL COURTS.																	
District Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	...	...
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts	31	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	17	...	8	...	5	1	79-53	...	...
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	33	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	17	...	8	...	5	1	78-35	...	...
B.—REVENUE COURTS.																	
Collector's Appellate Courts																	
TOTAL																	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																	
Chief Court of Province.																	
Appeals from original decrees.																	
Appeals from appellate decrees																	
TOTAL																	
GRAND TOTAL																	

NOTES.—Column 2—Total of the entries in columns 3 to 14—Miscellaneous cases before Appellate Courts transferred from one court to another in the same province will appear only against the court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year if not decided.
General.—This statement should include not only appeals from orders under section 553 of the Code of Civil Procedure, but also appeals in Miscellaneous Judicial cases, i.e., the cases entered in Judicial Statement IX, Part II, and the following classes of applications under the Civil Procedure Code which are dealt with by Appellate Courts only, viz.,—
(1) Application to an Appellate Court to withdraw or transfer an appeal, section 25.
(2) Applications for admission or rehearing of an appeal, sections 554, 560.
(3) Applications for leave to appeal as a pauper, section 562.
(4) Applications for review of judgment, section 635.

A. MARTINDALE,
Officiating Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara.

Judicial Statement No. 12—(Civil.)

No. 25.—Statement showing the number and result of applications and proceedings under Chapter XX, Act X of 1877, in the District of Ajmere-Merwara in the year 1891.

CLASS OF COURTS.	APPLICATIONS FOR A DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.										AMOUNT OF CREDITORS' CLAIMS DEALT WITH DURING THE YEAR.				GROSS AMOUNT OF INSOLVENTS' ASSETS REALIZED AND DISBURSED.		REMARKS.
	Total number for hearing.	Transferred to another Province, withdrawn, etc.	GRANTED.		REFUSED.			Pending at the close of the year.	Number of insolvents discharged during the year under section 355.	Number of insolvents' estates in the hands of Receivers in which proceedings were finally closed during the year.	Admitted.	Satisfied.	Realized during the year.	Disbursed during the year.			
			A Receiver being appointed.	A Receiver not being appointed.	Penal proceedings under section 359 not being taken.	Sentence of imprisonment being passed under section 359.	Applicant being sent to the Magistrate to be dealt with.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	18	...	...	...	7	...	...	11	2	7	19,849	16,675	14,617	12,717	
Chief Courts of Districts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	18	..	...	...	7	...	...	11	2	7	19,849	16,675	14,617	12,717	

NOTES.—Column 1, Sub-head "Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts."—Specially empowered under section 350, Act X of 1877.
Column 2.—Total of the entries in column 3 to 9.—Cases transferred from one court to another or the same process will appear only against the court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year if not decided.
Column 3.—Applications struck off for default or otherwise not prosecuted should be entered in this column.

A. MARTINDALE,
Officiating Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara.

Judicial Statement No. 13—(Civil and Criminal.)

No. 26.—Statement showing use of Juries and Assessors in the Civil and Criminal Courts in the District of Ajmere-Merwara in the year 1891.

CLASSES OF COURTS IN WHICH JURORS OR ASSESSORS ARE EMPLOYED, DISTINGUISHING CRIMINAL FROM CIVIL COURTS.	Established or average number of Juries or Assessors in each case, and prescribed qualifications.	Number of cases tried by Jury.	Number of cases tried with Assessors.	JURY TRIALS.				ASSESSORS' TRIALS.				REMARKS.
				Cases in which the Judge approved of the verdict.		NUMBER OF PERSONS OF THE VERDICT IN RESPECT TO WHOM THE JUDGE DISAPPROVED.		Number of cases in which Judge agreed with Assessors.	NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH JUDGE DIFFERED FROM			
				Wholly.	Partially.	Whose cases he referred under section 203, C. P. C.	Whose cases he did not refer under section 203, C. P. C.		One Assessor.	Both Assessors.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I.—CIVIL COURTS.												
Chief Courts of Districts (or officer especially empowered) acting under Act X of 1870	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
II.—CRIMINAL COURTS.												
Magistrates' Courts under Chapter X, C. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Courts of Session	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assessors	3	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	2	
High Court, Original (Criminal) Jurisdiction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	2	

NOTES.—Column 4.—The figures given in this column should agree with the totals of columns 10, 11, and 12. Cases in which, owing to the accused having pleaded guilty or for other causes, the opinions of the Assessors are not taken should be entered in columns 4, 10, 11 or 12.

Column 12.—Note in what classes of cases Juries and Assessors have been principally employed.

A. MARTINDALE,
Officiating Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara.

No. 27.—Statement showing the number and disposal of the Convicts in the Ajmere Jail during 1891.

1 Number of Jail 1
2 Name of Jail Ajmere.

		Males.	Females.
3	Remained on the 31st December 1890	320	13
4	Imprisoned during the year 1891	882	58
5	Total	1,202	71
6	Received from other Jails { A.—To undergo sentence B.—In transit for transportation or to other Jails	1...	......
7	GRAND TOTAL {	1,203	71
		1,274	
8	Transferred to other Jails { A.—To undergo sentence B.—For transportation beyond seas, etc.	1 6	1 ...
9	Released during the year { A.—On appeal B.—On expiry of sentence C.—Under remission rules D. { By order of } (a) On account of sickness Government } (b) On other grounds	36 692 52 1	2 52 1
10	Transported beyond seas . . . . .	...	...
11	Transferred to Lunatic Asylums . . . . .	...	...
12	Escaped	1	...
13	Executed	1	...
14	Died	11	...
15	Remaining on the 31st December 1891	402	15
16	Daily average number	417	
		352.11	

Dated 25th August 1892.

P. DURRELL PANK, *Surgeon-Major,*
Superintendent of Jail, Ajmere.

No. 28.—Statement showing the religion, age, and previous occupation of the convicts in the Ajmere Jail on 31st December 1891.

1 Number of Jail 1
2 Name of Jail Ajmere.

		Males.	Females.
3	Religion		
	A.—Christian { (a) Europeans (b) Eurasians (c) Natives . . . . .	... ... 2	.........
	B.—Mahomedans	194	3
	C.—Hindus	686	55
	D.—Buddhists and Jains . . . . .	...	...
	E.—All other classes . . . . .	...	...
4	Age		
	A.—Under 16	36	6
	B.—16 to 40	716	41
	C.—40 to 60	109	10
	D.—Above 60	21	1
5	Previous occupation		
	Males { Persons employed under Govern- ment, Municipal, or other Local authorities Professional persons Persons in service or performing personal offices Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals Persons engaged in commerce and trade Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures and engineer- ing operations, etc. Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise	41 215 37 438 54 ... 61	... ... ... ... ... ... 40
	Females { Married Unmarried Widows Prostitutes . . . . .	... ... ... ...	4 8 6
6	TOTAL	882	58
		940	

AJMERE JAIL;
The 25th August 1892.

P. DURRELL PANK, *Surgeon-Major,*
Superintendent of Jail, Ajmere.

No. 29.—Statement showing the convicts admitted in the Ajmere Jail during the year 1891, and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentence.

1 Number of Jail : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : 1
2 Name of Jail : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : Ajmere.

	Classes according to length of sentence.	ADMISSION.										Remaining on 31st December 1891.	
		A.		B.		C.		D.		TOTAL.			
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
3	A.—Not exceeding 1 month	24	6	304	27	...	...	...	...	328	33	7	...
	B.—Above 1 and not exceeding 3 months	2	1	188	10	2	...	1	...	193	11	31	1
	C.—Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months	6	...	109	4	6	...	1	...	121	4	40	3
	D.—Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year	1	1	64	...	...	...	6	...	71	5	69	5
	E.—Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years . . . . .	...	...	69	...	...	...	4	...	73	...	87	...
	F.—Above 2 years and not exceeding 5 years . . . . .	...	...	74	3	...	...	1	...	75	3	110	3
	G.—Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years . . . . .	...	...	9	2	3	...	...	...	12	2	39	2
	H.—Exceeding 10 years . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	...
	I.—{ Sentenced to Transport- } For life . . . . .	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	5	1
	J.—{ ation beyond seas. } For a term . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
4	J.—Sentenced to death . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	32	8	826	50	11	...	13	...	882	58	402	15

A.—Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment.
B.— Ditto rigorous imprisonment.
C.— Ditto ditto ditto with solitary confinement.
D.— Ditto ditto ditto with whipping.

No. 30.—Statement showing the convicts admitted into the Ajmere Jail during the year 1891, who had been previously convicted.

1 Number of Jail : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : 1
2 Name of Jail : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : Ajmere.

		Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
3	Number admitted during the year	882	58	940
4	Number previously convicted.	A.—Once	76	3
		B.—Twice	40	...
		C.—More than twice	22	1
		D.—Total	138	4
5	Ratio of column 4 D to column 3	15.65	6.90	15.11
6	Juvenile prisoners under 16 years (section 399 of the Criminal Procedure Code).	A.—Number admitted during the year	36	6
		B.—Number previously convicted . . . . .	...	...

No. 31.—Statement showing the employment of the convicts in the Ajmere Jail during the year 1891.

1 Number of Jail : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : 1
2 Name of Jail : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : Ajmere.

		Males.	Females		
3	Average number not sentenced to labour	4.17	1.31		
4	Average number under sentence of labour on working days	296.14	10.35		
5	Average number sick	4.05	12		
6	Average number convalescent and infirm	2.97	...		
7	Average number employed on working days.	On Prison duties.	A.—On unremunerative labour . . . . .	...	...
			B.—Prison Officers	16.48	1.00
			C.—Prison Servants	37.70	...
			D.—Gardening	5.06	...
			E.—{ Employed in preparing articles for use in Jail, i.e., wheat-grinding, manufacture of prison clothing, etc.	48.66	...
		On Jail buildings.	F.—Jail Repairs	80	...
			Additions and alterations. { G.—Under Superintendent . . . . .	...	...
			H.—Under Public Works Department . . . . .	...	...
			New Jails . { I.—Under Superintendent . . . . .	...	...
				J.—Under Public Works Department
K.—Manufactures	180.42	9.23			
L.—Public Works . . . . .	...	...	
Ratio per cent. on column 4 of those employed on working days as		Prison Officers	5.56	9.66	
		Prison Servants	12.73	...	
		On manufactures	60.92	89.18	

No. 32.—Statement showing the results of the employment of the convicts in the Ajmere Jail during the year 1891.

1	Number of Jail	1																
2	Name of Jail	Ajmere.																
3	Average number sentenced to labour	346.63																
4	DEBITS .	<table><tr><td>A.—Cash in hand at the end of 1890</td><td>R a. p.</td></tr><tr><td>B.—Manufactured articles at the end of 1890</td><td>989 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>C.—Raw materials at the end of 1890</td><td>998 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>D.—Amount of Outstanding Bills due by the Jails at the end of 1890</td><td>.....</td></tr><tr><td>E.—Amount of Outstanding Bills due to the Jails at the end of 1890</td><td>140 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>F.—Plant and machinery at the end of 1890</td><td>1,314 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>G.—Amount drawn from Treasury during 1891</td><td>6,059 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>H.—TOTAL</td><td>9,500 0 0</td></tr></table>	A.—Cash in hand at the end of 1890	R a. p.	B.—Manufactured articles at the end of 1890	989 0 0	C.—Raw materials at the end of 1890	998 0 0	D.—Amount of Outstanding Bills due by the Jails at the end of 1890	E.—Amount of Outstanding Bills due to the Jails at the end of 1890	140 0 0	F.—Plant and machinery at the end of 1890	1,314 0 0	G.—Amount drawn from Treasury during 1891	6,059 0 0	H.—TOTAL	9,500 0 0
A.—Cash in hand at the end of 1890	R a. p.																	
B.—Manufactured articles at the end of 1890	989 0 0																	
C.—Raw materials at the end of 1890	998 0 0																	
D.—Amount of Outstanding Bills due by the Jails at the end of 1890																	
E.—Amount of Outstanding Bills due to the Jails at the end of 1890	140 0 0																	
F.—Plant and machinery at the end of 1890	1,314 0 0																	
G.—Amount drawn from Treasury during 1891	6,059 0 0																	
H.—TOTAL	9,500 0 0																	
5	CREDITS .	<table><tr><td>A.—Cash in hand at the end of 1891</td><td>.....</td></tr><tr><td>B.—Manufactured articles at the end of 1891</td><td>1,665 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>C.—Raw materials at the end of 1891</td><td>700 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>D.—Amount of Outstanding Bills due by the Jail at the end of 1891</td><td>.....</td></tr><tr><td>E.—Ditto ditto ditto 1891</td><td>387 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>F.—Plant and machinery at the end of 1891</td><td>1,404 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>G.—Amount paid into the Treasury by Cash and Invoice during 1891</td><td>9,531 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>H.—TOTAL</td><td>13,687 0 0</td></tr></table>	A.—Cash in hand at the end of 1891	B.—Manufactured articles at the end of 1891	1,665 0 0	C.—Raw materials at the end of 1891	700 0 0	D.—Amount of Outstanding Bills due by the Jail at the end of 1891	E.—Ditto ditto ditto 1891	387 0 0	F.—Plant and machinery at the end of 1891	1,404 0 0	G.—Amount paid into the Treasury by Cash and Invoice during 1891	9,531 0 0	H.—TOTAL	13,687 0 0
A.—Cash in hand at the end of 1891																	
B.—Manufactured articles at the end of 1891	1,665 0 0																	
C.—Raw materials at the end of 1891	700 0 0																	
D.—Amount of Outstanding Bills due by the Jail at the end of 1891																	
E.—Ditto ditto ditto 1891	387 0 0																	
F.—Plant and machinery at the end of 1891	1,404 0 0																	
G.—Amount paid into the Treasury by Cash and Invoice during 1891	9,531 0 0																	
H.—TOTAL	13,687 0 0																	
6		<table><tr><td>A.—Excess of Credits or Profits</td><td>4,187 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>B.—Average Profits per head of number sentenced to labour</td><td>12 1 3</td></tr><tr><td>C.—Excess of Debits or Loss</td><td>.....</td></tr></table>	A.—Excess of Credits or Profits	4,187 0 0	B.—Average Profits per head of number sentenced to labour	12 1 3	C.—Excess of Debits or Loss										
A.—Excess of Credits or Profits	4,187 0 0																	
B.—Average Profits per head of number sentenced to labour	12 1 3																	
C.—Excess of Debits or Loss																	
7		<table><tr><td>A.—Excess of 5 G over 4 G or Cash Profit</td><td>3,472 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>B.—Average Cash Profit per head of number sentenced to labour</td><td>10 0 3</td></tr><tr><td>C.—Excess of 4 G over 5 G or Cash Loss</td><td>.....</td></tr></table>	A.—Excess of 5 G over 4 G or Cash Profit	3,472 0 0	B.—Average Cash Profit per head of number sentenced to labour	10 0 3	C.—Excess of 4 G over 5 G or Cash Loss										
A.—Excess of 5 G over 4 G or Cash Profit	3,472 0 0																	
B.—Average Cash Profit per head of number sentenced to labour	10 0 3																	
C.—Excess of 4 G over 5 G or Cash Loss																	

No. 33.—Statement showing the net cost of the Prisoners in the Ajmere Jail, during the year 1891.

1	Number of Jail	1
2	Name of Jail	Ajmere.
3	Cost of maintenance	R a. p. 26,685 13 0
4	Average cost of maintenance per head	65 8 0
5	Total cash earnings	3,471 14 0
6	Average cash earnings per head of average strength	8 8 0
7	Net cost to Government	23,213 15 0
8	Average net cost per head of average strength	57 0 0

AJMERE JAIL;
The 25th August 1892.

P. D. PANK, Surgeon-Major,
Superintendent of Jail, Ajmere.

No. 34.—Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality among the Prisoners of all classes in the Ajmere Jail during the year 1891.

1 Number of Jail 1
 2 Name of Jail Ajmere.

		Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
3	Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the Jail devoted to convicts, under-trials, and civil prisoners respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells	5·07	32	5·39
4	Average daily strength	391·32	16·06	407·38
5	Maximum population on any one day	641	26	6·67
6	Number admitted into Hospital	126	3	129
7	Daily average number of sick	4·82	·12	4·94
8	Number of deaths in and out of Hospital	11	...	11
9	Ratio per mille of average strength. { A.—Of admissions into Hospital B.—Of daily average number sick C.—Of deaths from Cholera D.—Of deaths from all other causes E.—Of deaths from all causes both in and out of Hospital	321·99	186·80	316·66
		12·32	7·47	12·13
	
		28·11	...	27·00
		28·11	...	27·00

No. 35.—Statement showing particulars regarding Civil Prisoners in the Ajmere Jail, during the year 1891.

1 Number of Jail 1
 2 Name of Jail Ajmere.

		Males.	Females.
3	Number remained at close of previous year . . . . .	...	...
4	Number received during the year	3	...
5	Total population	3	...
6	Average daily number	33	...
7	Released during the year	3	...
8	Escaped . . . . .	...	...
9	Transferred . . . . .	...	...
10	Died . . . . .	...	...
11	Remaining on 31st December . . . . .	...	...
12	Capacity of Barracks at 36 superficial feet per head . . . . .	...	...
13	Average number of prisoners above capacity . . . . .	...	...
14	Average number of prisoners below capacity . . . . .	...	...
15	Hospital { A.—Admission B.—Daily average sick C.—Deaths D.—Ratio of deaths per cent. of average strength . . . . .	...	...
	
	
	
16	Cost { A.—Total Charges B.—Average cost per prisoner . . . . .	...	...
	

Table C.
No. 37.—Incidence of the Land Revenue on Area and Population in the year ending 30th June 1892.

DISTRICTS AND CLASS OF TENURE.		Total area by survey, less foundations.		Deduct area not fully assessed, including at privileged rates.		Balance of area fully assessed.		Total land revenue, excluding cesses of district (column 2).		Population of district (column 2).		Land revenue assessed on fully assessed area (column 4).		INCIDENCE OF LAND REVENUE (COLUMN 8) ON FULLY ASSESSED AREA (COLUMN 4) PER ACRE.		Population of fully assessed area.		Land revenue assessed per head of population of fully assessed area (columns 8 and 11).		TOWNS OVER 10,000 INHABITANTS.	
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	No.	No.	No.	No.	Number of towns.	Aggregate population.		
AJMER DISTRICT.																					
Khalsa	
Minor Istimrar	
Large "	
Jagir	
MERWARA.																					
Khalsa	
AJMERE.																					
(Ryotwari (Khalsa) Zemindari (Istimrar and Jagir)	
TOTAL OF EACH CLASS OF TENURE.																					
MERWARA.																					
Ryotwari (Khalsa)	
GRAND TOTAL																					
.																					

A. MARTINDALE,
Officiating Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara.

- TOTAL OF EACH CLASS
OF TENURE.

Table D.

No. 38.—Varieties of Tenure held direct from Government during the year ending 30th June 1892.

NATURE OF TENURE.		No. of estates.	No. of villages.	No. of holders or share holders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Revenue-payers paying more than R50,000 revenue.	(a) Individuals under law of primogeniture. (b) Individuals and families under ordinary law. (c) Village communities . . . .	...	...	...	819,523	12,231.68	
2. Revenue-payers paying from R50,000 to R5,000 revenue.	(a) Individuals under law of primogeniture. (b) Individuals and families under ordinary law. (c) Village communities	8	123	8			
3. Revenue-payers paying from R5,000 to R100 revenue.	(a) Individuals under law of primogeniture. (b) Individuals and families under ordinary law. (c) Village communities	58	111	58			
4. Revenue payers paying less than R100 revenue.	(a) Individuals under law of primogeniture. (b) Individuals and families under ordinary law. (c) Village communities	1	1	1			
5. Peasant proprietors paying separately . . . .		...	468	54,669	708,183		
6. Holders of wholly or partly revenue-free tenures.	In perpetuity For life or lives . . . .	...	197 63	11,832 1,607	155,521 18,675		
7. Land-owners who have redeemed the revenue . . . .		...	84	430	356		
8. Purchasers of waste lands . . . . .		...	...	...	...
9. Others . . . . .		...	...	...	...
TOTAL		67	1,047	68,605	1,702,258	12,231.68	

A. MARTINDALE,
Officiating Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara.

Table E.

No. 39.—Register of Transfers of Landed Property during the year ending 30th June 1892.

DISTRICT AND CLASS OF TENURE.		NUMBER OF TRANSFERS.		TOTAL AREA TRANSFERRED.	
		By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.	By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.
1		2	3	4	5
AJMERE DISTRICT.		No.	No.	Acres.	Acres.
Proprietors	{ Revenue-paying . . . . .	...	244	...	1,109
	{ Wholly or partly revenue-free . . . . .	...	87	...	347
MERWARA.					
Proprietors	{ Revenue-paying	1	3,362	5	6,940
	{ Wholly or partly revenue-free . . . . .	...	1	...	3
Total of each class of tenure		1	3,606	5	8,049
	{ Wholly or partly revenue-free . . . . .	...	88	...	350
GRAND TOTAL		1	3,694	5	8,399

A. MARTINDALE,
Officiating Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara.

No. 40.—Land Revenue of the Ajmere and Merwara Districts for the year 1891-92.

DESCRIPTION OF REVENUE.	DEMAND FOR 1891-92.				REALIZED DURING THE YEAR.				DETAIL OF BALANCES AND HOW ADJUSTED.						OUTSTANDING BALANCES.				REMARKS. Surplus collections included in foregoing column.
	Balance of previous years.	Demand for current year.	Total demand.	On account of current year.	On account of balance of previous years.	Total.	Balance at end of year.			Remissions.			On account of current year.	On account of previous years.	Total.				
							On account of current year.	On account of previous years.	Total.	On account of current year.	On account of previous years.	Total.							
Land Revenue. AJMERE { { Khalsa . { Trust land . { Istimrar . { TOTAL	R 1,167	R 99,037	R 1,00,204	R 57,950	R 160	R 58,110	R 41,087	R 1,007	R 42,094	R ...	R ...	R ...	R ...	R 1,007	R 42,094	R 702			
	...	2,662	2,662	1,573	...	1,573	1,089	...	1,089	...	...	...	...	...	1,089	...
	37	1,24,734	1,24,771	1,18,016	37	1,18,053	6,718	...	6,718	...	...	...	...	...	6,718	...
	1,204	2,26,433	2,27,637	1,77,539	197	1,77,736	48,894	1,007	49,901	...	...	...	...	48,894	49,901	702
MERWARA { { Khalsa . { Trust land . { TOTAL	5,485	1,01,812	1,07,297	59,354	55	59,409	42,458	5,430	47,888	...	...	2	...	5,428	47,886	...	
			
	5,485	1,01,812	1,07,297	59,354	55	59,409	42,458	5,430	47,888	...	...	2	...	5,428	47,886	...	
	6,689	3,23,245	3,34,934	2,36,893	252	2,37,145	91,352	6,437	97,789	...	...	2	...	6,435	97,787	702	
Water Revenue. AJMERE { { Khalsa . { Trust land . { TOTAL	516	12,765	13,281	9,268	62	9,330	3,497	454	3,951	...	...	...	...	454	3,951	...
	563	407	970	339	...	339	68	563	631	...	...	...	...	563	631	...
	1,079	13,172	14,251	9,607	62	9,669	3,565	1,017	4,582	...	...	...	...	1,017	4,582	...
	3,808	24,527	28,335	22,695	...	22,695	1,832	3,808	5,640	...	...	...	...	3,808	5,640	...
MERWARA { { Khalsa . { Trust land . { TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3,808	24,527	28,335	22,695	...	22,695	1,832	3,808	5,640	...	...	...	...	3,808	5,640	...
	4,897	37,699	42,586	32,302	62	32,364	5,397	4,825	10,222	...	...	...	...	4,825	10,222	...
			
Miscellaneous. AJMERE { MERWARA { { Khalsa . { Trust land . { TOTAL	...	5,062	5,062	5,062	...	5,062	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	360	360	360	...	360	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	5,422	5,422	5,422	...	5,422	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	11,576	3,71,366	3,82,942	2,74,617	314	2,74,931	96,749	11,262	1,08,011	...	...	2	...	96,749	1,08,009	702	
GRAND TOTAL																			

A. MARTINDALE,
Officiating Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara.

No. 41.—Statement showing the Receipts and Charges on account of General Stamps and Court-fees Stamps for 1891-92.

	Court-fees Stamps.	GENERAL STAMPS.						Recoveries in pauper suits.	GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.
		Non- Judicial.	Receipt Stamps.	Foreign bills.	Bill stamps.	Stamp duty and miscella- neous.	TOTAL.			
Income	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
	79,975	37,068	67,439	14,651	6,597	481	1,26,236	184	2,06,395	
EXPENDITURE.										
Discount and Refunds	2,409	1,815	4,195	909	255	...	7,174	...	9,583	
Pay and Contingencies	9,360	143	402	107	30	...	772	...	10,132	
TOTAL	11,769	1,958	4,687	1,016	285	...	7,946	...	19,715	
Net Income	68,206	35,110	62,752	13,635	6,312	481	1,18,290	184	1,86,680	

A. MARTINDALE,
Officiating Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara.

No. 42.—Statement of Revenue and Expenditure of the Ajmere and Merwara District for the year 1891-92.

HEADS OF REVENUE.		AS PER ACCOUNTS OF		HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.		AS PER ACCOUNTS OF	
Receipts on account of Ajmere-Merwara.		Comptroller of India Treasuries.	Departments concerned not included in column 3.	Expenditure of Ajmere-Merwara.		Comptroller of India Treasuries.	Departments concerned not included in column 3.
IMPERIAL.		R	a. p.	Refunds and drawbacks		R	a. p.
Land Revenue	Duty levied from Ajmere Opium	2,75,646	15 1			3,275	13 10
Opium	Probable consumption on a population of 542,368	...	0 0			31,983	9 8
Salt	.....	...	0 0			22,373	6 1
Stamps	.....	2,08,210	8 9			6,809	14 5
Excise	.....	2,39,410	5 4			5,885	2 10
Assessed Taxes	.....	1,05,529	1 7			2,320	15 5
Forests	.....	...	0 0			12,354	9 1
Registration	.....	4,598	10 0			5,732	5 8
Post Office	.....	...	...			...	...
Law and Justice	.....	11,078	14 4			9,089	11 6
Police	.....	16,708	9 3			6,806	8 7
Education	.....	2,346	7 8			689	10 11
Medical	.....	4,623	1 3			...	...
Scientific and other minor Departments.	.....	1	5 3			...	...
Receipts in aid of Superannuation.	.....	1,360	5 8			...	...
Interest	.....	8,277	5 2			...	...
Stationery and Printing.	.....	37	8 6			...	...
Miscellaneous	.....	183	11 3			...	...
Public Works	.....	...	...			...	...
Irrigation and Navigation { Figures certified by Examiner, Public Civil Buildings, etc. }		8,624	0 0			...	...
TOTAL IMPERIAL REVENUE		8,74,962	13 1			...	...
LOCAL.		10,04,170	13 1			...	...
Incorporated Local Funds	District and Dispensary Funds	27,863	0 0			...	...
Excluded Local Funds	Other Funds	30,434	0 0			...	...
Municipal Funds	Nusserabad Cantonment Fund	20,739	0 0			...	...
	Town Chowkidari, Police and Nusserabad Octroi Funds	36,524	0 0			...	...
	.....	2,22,885	0 0*			...	...
TOTAL LOCAL RECEIPTS		3,38,446	0 0			...	...
GRAND TOTAL		12,13,407	13 1			...	...
TOTAL LOCAL EXPENDITURE		3,35,117	0 0			...	...
GRAND TOTAL EXPENDITURE		9,17,905	6 1			...	...
TOTAL LOCAL EXPENDITURE		15,19,112	6 1			...	...

No. 43.—Births registered in the Districts of Ajmere and Merwara during the year 1891.

1	2	3	4			5			6	7	8	9
No.	DISTRICTS.	Population according to census of 1891.	NUMBER OF BIRTHS REGISTERED.			RATIO OF BIRTHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			Number of males born to 100 females born.	Excess of births over deaths per 1,000 of population.	Excess of deaths over births per 1,000 of population.	REMARKS.
			Male.	Female.	TOTAL.	Male.	Female.	TOTAL.				
1	Ajmere .	422,359	5,331	4,345	9,676	12.62	10.28	22.90	122.69	.85	...	
2	Merwara .	119,999	1,077	813	1,890	8.98	6.77	15.75	132.47	1.94	...	
	TOTAL .	542,358	6,408	5,158	11,566	11.81	.951	21.32	124.23	1.09	...	

No. 44.—Deaths registered in the Districts of Ajmere and Merwara during the year 1891.

1	2	3	4	5			6	7			8			9
No.	DISTRICTS.	Area in square miles.	Average population per square mile.	NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED.			Number of males died to 100 deaths of females.	RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			MEAN RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 DURING PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.			REMARKS.
				Male.	Female.	TOTAL.		Male.	Female.	TOTAL.	Male.	Female.	TOTAL.	
1	Ajmere .	2,069.816	204.8	5,109	4,206	9,315	121.47	22.85	21.16	22.05	19.52	17.37	18.51	
2	Merwara .	640.864	187.24	953	704	1,657	135.37	14.71	12.75	13.81	17.07	16.15	16.65	
	TOTAL .	2,710.680	200.08	6,062	4,910	10,972	123.46	21.02	19.32	20.23	18.97	17.10	18.10	

No. 45.—Deaths registered from different causes in the Districts of Ajmere and Merwara during the year 1891.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8					9	10	11							12		
No.	DISTRICTS.	Population according to census of 1891.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel complaints.	INJURIES.					All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	RATIO OF DEATHS PER THOUSAND OF POPULATION.							REMARKS.		
							Suicide.		Wounding or accident.	Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	TOTAL.			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel complaints.	Injuries.	All other causes.	For the year.		From all causes.	
							Male.	Female.														Mean ratio of previous five years.	
1	Ajmere	422,359	532	539	5,813	1,145	3	3	276	29	310	976	9,315	1.26	1.26	13.76	2.71	.73	2.31	22.05	18.51		
2	Merwara	110,999	...	22	1,283	183	...	...	31	16	47	142	1,657	...	.18	10.53	1.53	.89	1.18	13.81	16.65	
TOTAL		542,358	532	561	7,076	1,328	2	3	307	45	357	1,118	10,972	.98	1.03	13.05	2.45	.66	2.06	20.23	18.10		

No. 46.—Hospital and Dispensaries in Ajmere and Merwara Districts for the year 1891.

Dispensaries.	INCOME.			EXPENDITURE.										PATIENTS TREATED.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
	In hand in Treasury on 1st January 1891.	RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR.			Total.	R	a.	p.	Establishment.	Medicines.	Dieting.	Contingencies.	Erecting new building.	Repairs.	Total.			R	a.	p.	IN-PATIENTS.					OUT-PATIENTS.					Remaining on 31st December 1891.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
		From Government.	From Municipal and other Funds.	From private subscriptions and investments.											Males.	Females.	Children.				Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
																														Remaining on 1st January 1891.		Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
Ajmere	2,400 10 2	1,793 11 3	435 0 0	1,533 1 6	6,362 6 11	2,110 11 10	944 10 0	602 10 1	683 9 2	7 10 0	4,329 3 1	2,033 3 10	73 363	64 18	9,355 3,072	5,499	18,379	100

AJMERE;

The 2nd September 1892.

P. D. PANK, Surgeon-Major,
Civil Surgeon, Ajmere.

No. 47.—Statement No. I, showing particulars of Vaccination in the Ajmere and Merwara Districts during the year 1891-92.

Number.	District.	Population according to the census of 1881.	Average of vaccinators employed throughout the season.	Total number of persons vaccinated.	Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.	PRIMARY VACCINATION.					RE-VACCINATION.		PERCENTAGE OF SUCCESSFUL CASES.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF PERSONS SUCCESSFULLY VACCINATED DURING PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.		AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM SMALL-POX DURING PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.		
						Successful.					TOTAL.	Successful.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.		No.	Ratio per 1,000.			
						Under 1 year.	Over 1 and under 6 years.	Over 6 years.	Total of all ages.	TOTAL.									No.	Ratio per 1,000.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	Ajmere and Merwara	5,42,358	200 08	11	M. 6,901 F. 5,495 TOTAL 12,396	1,126.91	12,213	7,609	4,080	414	12,053	183	173	98 69	94 53	22 54	10,744	19.81	736	1.35
	TOTAL																			

No. 48.—Statement No. II, showing the cost of the Department in the Ajmere and Merwara Districts during the year 1891-92.

Number.	District.	ESTABLISHMENT.				EXPENDITURE.				PAID FROM				Number of all successful vaccinations and re-vaccinations.	Average cost of each successful case.				
		Superintendent of the Circle.	Superintendent of the Circle.	Deputy Superintendent.	Native Superintendent.	VACCINATION.		Chaprassee and other servants.	Pay of Establishment.	Travelling Allowance.	Contingencies.	TOTAL.	Imperial Fund.			Municipalities.	Local Fund.	Istimardars.	TOTAL.
						1st class.	2nd class.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Ajmere and Merwara	...	1	...	1	...	11	...	1,279 14 4	...	20 14 0	1,309 12 4	675 14 0	196 3 7	267 1 9	170 9 0	1,309 12 4	12,226	20 57 pies.
	Total																		

AJMERE;

The 28th April 1892.

J. H. NEWMAN, M.D., Surgeon-Lieut.-Col.,
Civil Surgeon & Superintendent of Vaccination, Ajmere.

Education.—General Table I.

No. 49.—Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in Ajmere-Merwara at the end of the official year 1891-92.

(FOR DETAILS SEE GENERAL TABLE III.)

AREA AND POPULATION.			PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.										GRAND TOTAL.	Percentage of	REMARKS.
Total Area in square miles.	Number of towns* and villages.	Population.	UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.			SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.		Total of Public Institutions.	Advanced.	Elementary.			
			Arts Col- leges.	Pro- fessional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1710.680 square miles.	Towns . 4 Villages . 741 TOTAL . 745	Males . 288,325 Females . 254,083 TOTAL . 542,358	Institutions		1	...	12	43	1	...	57	25	56	138	18.52 Institutions to No. of towns and villages. 2.68
			For Males		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	
			For Females		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			TOTAL		1	...	12	47	2	...	62	25	71	158	
:	:	:	Scholars		317	...	1,932	2,209	20	...	4,478	783	2,026	7,287	{ Male scholars to male popu- lation of school- going age.† 98.91 Female scho- lars to female population of school - going age.† 49.1
			For Males		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			For Females		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			TOTAL		317	...	1,932	2,381	25	...	4,655	783	2,485	7,929	9.74

* A town contains 5,000 inhabitants or upwards. A village contains less than 5,000 inhabitants. A Municipality, whatever its population, should be entered as a town.

† The population of school-going age is taken at 16 per cent. of the whole population.

N.B.—The headings prescribed by the Government and not required for this district have been omitted.

F. L. REID,
Inspector of Schools, Ajmere-Merwara.

No. 50.—Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in Ajmere-Merwara for the official year 1891-92.
(FOR DETAILS SEE GENERAL TABLE IV.)

TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.†										TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.‡										REMARKS.
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.			SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.			SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.				TOTAL.	University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special Grants for Furniture and Apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.	Total Expenditure on Public Instruction.	
Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.		Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.														
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18			
1. INSTITUTIONS	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R			
{ For males	24,685	...	15,858	16,856	1,279	...	58,678	...	...	4,700	3,295	16,045	...	...	24,040	82,718		
{ „ females	...	...	...	669	344	...	1,013	...	...	930	...	...	...	...	930	1,943		
TOTAL	24,685	...	15,858	17,525	1,622	...	59,691	...	...	5,630	3,295	16,045	...	...	24,970	84,661		
2. (a) PERCENTAGES* of Imperial Expenditure included in columns 2-17 to Total Imperial Expenditure on Public Instruction	49.71	...	9.67	15.17	3.67	...	78.22	...	...	11.20	3.57	7.01	...	...	21.78	100		
(b) PERCENTAGES* of Local Fund Expenditure included in columns 2-17 to Total Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction	...	...	14.90	60.75	...	...	75.65	...	...	6.23	12.74	5.38	...	...	24.35	100		
(c) PERCENTAGES* of Municipal Expenditure included in columns 2-17 to Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction	...	...	34.00	39.43	68	...	74.11	...	...	5.05	3.46	17.38	...	...	25.89	100		
(d) PERCENTAGES of Total Expenditure in columns 2-17 to Total Expenditure on Public Instruction	29.16	...	18.73	20.70	1.92	...	70.51	...	...	6.65	3.89	18.95	...	...	29.49	100		
3. AVERAGE ANNUAL COST† OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL IN	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.			
Departmental Institutions.	62 10 8	...	3 9 10	2 6 4	61 10 10	...	9 8 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Local Fund Schools‡.	74 2 1	...	2 1 2	2 11 7	3 3 10	...	2 4 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal Schools‡	...	...	6 2 1	5 10 7	64 14 8	...	13 8 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided Institutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided Institutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All Institutions.	62 10 8	...	2 13 6	2 10 11	61 10 10	...	7 14 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	74 2 1	...	3 6 1	3 5 3	3 3 10	...	3 1 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	11 1 9	7 6 3	64 14 8	...	14 5 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* The percentages required for 2 (a), 2 (b), 2 (c), are to be calculated from the figures given in columns 7a, 7b, 7c, respectively, of General Table IV.

† The annual cost is calculated on the direct expenditure only. The average cost of educating each pupil is obtained by dividing the direct expenditure by the average number on the rolls monthly during the year.

‡ The average cost of each pupil in Local Fund and Municipal Schools is to be obtained from the figures given in General Table VII.

§ Fractions of a rupee should be omitted, except in the columns showing the average annual cost of educating each pupil.

* The percentages required for 2 (a), 2 (b), 2 (c), are to be calculated from the figures given in columns 7a, 7b, 7c, respectively, of General Table IV.
† The annual cost is calculated on the direct expenditure only. The average cost of educating each pupil is obtained by dividing the direct expenditure by the average number on the rolls monthly during the year.
‡ The average cost of each pupil in Local Fund and Municipal Schools is to be obtained from the figures given in General Table VII.
§ Fractions of a rupee should be omitted, except in the columns showing the average annual cost of educating each pupil.

N.B.—The headings prescribed by the Government and not required for this district have been omitted.

F. L. REID,
Inspector of Schools, Ajmere-Merwara.

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.																	REMARKS.													
	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.							UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.							TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM																
	Maintained by the Department.							Aided by the Department or by Local Fund or Municipal Board.																							
	Imperial Revenues.	Local Rates or	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Imperial Revenues.	Local Rates or	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Imperial Revenues.	Local Rates or	Municipal Funds.		Fees.	All other sources.											
1	2a	2b	2c	2d	2e	2f	2	3a	3b	3c	3d	3e	3f	3	4a	4b	4c	4d	4e	4f	4	5a	5b	5c	5	6a	6b	6c	6	7	
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.	English	20,863	...	...	3,917	...	24,655	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Arts Colleges.	20,858	...	...	3,917	...	24,655	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	20,863	...	...	3,917	...	24,655	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Secondary Schools.	2,200	758	472	285	...	3,729	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	English	2,200	758	472	285	...	3,729	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	English	2,200	758	472	285	...	3,729	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	2,200	758	472	285	...	3,729	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Primary Schools.	4,614	3,218	2,520	1,131	...	11,205	...	2,045	51	...	2	2,125	1,200	...	...	...	...	1,533	...	490	3,223	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Boys	4,614	3,218	2,520	1,131	...	11,205	...	2,045	51	...	2	2,125	1,200	...	...	...	...	1,533	...	490	3,223	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	5,106	3,218	2,637	1,131	...	12,174	...	2,045	51	...	2	2,125	1,200	...	...	...	...	1,533	...	490	3,223	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.	Schools for Special Instruction.	1,279	...	...	...	...	1,279	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Training Schools for Masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Training Schools for Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	1,279	...	...	...	...	1,279	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Instruction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Scholarships held in	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Furniture and apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	2,139	960	262	...	...	512	4,263	183	...	...	...	...	...	183	...	...	2,000	...	...	10,451	14,654	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION																			41,975	5,297	11,775	7,977	17,537	84,681							

I.—Fractions of a rupee are to be omitted.
 II.—If the expenditure of the school maintained by the Department or by a Local or Municipal Board exceeds the expenditure, the return of Government (for Local or Municipal) expenditure should be reduced accordingly, the income and the expenditure of the school being thus equalized. If in such school the income from fees or other private sources alone exceeds the expenditure, the excess income and the sources from which it is derived should be shown in the column of Remarks.
 III.—If the income of any aided school exceeds the expenditure, the excess should be proportionately deducted from the sub-heads of Endowments, Subscriptions, and other sources; or, if the receipts from those sources are insufficient, from the sub-head of Fees also. The actual receipts from Imperial Revenues and from Local and Municipal Funds should be shown in full.
 IV.—In calculating the expenditure from Imperial Revenues or any other fund, all payments or contributions from Fees or other sources credited to that Fund should be deducted. Such payments should be shown as expenditure under the sub-heads to which they belong.
 V.—The expenditure under "University," "Direction," and "Inspection" should be shown only in column 8 and its subdivisions, and not in the preceding columns.
 VI.—The expenditure on stipends held in Training Schools should be shown as part of the expenditure in those schools, not under the head of Scholarships.
 N.B.—The headings prescribed by the Government and not required for this district have been omitted.

F. L. REID,
 Inspector of Schools, Ajmere-Merwara.

No. 53.—Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for General Education in Ajmere-Merwara at the end of the official year 1891-92.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.		Number of Schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	High Stage.		Middle Stage.		Upper Primary Stage.		Lower Primary Stage.						REMARKS.
				Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.		Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage.		Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.		COMPRISING ALL PUPILS WHO HAVE NOT PASSED BEYOND THE LOWER PRIMARY STAGE.						
				Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Reading Printed Books.		Not reading Printed Books.				
										Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
SECONDARY SCHOOLS—				1	2	3	4	5	TOTAL.							
For Boys	Departmental	8	654	124	73	197	228	31	31	62	654	654	654	654		
	Local Fund															
	Municipal															
	Aided	2	828	24	60	84	650	20	20	40	828	828	828	828		
	Unaided	2	450		76	76	266	30	30	60	450	450	450	450		
TOTAL		12	1,932	148	199	347	1,144	81	81	162	1,932	1,932	1,932	1,932		
For Girls	Departmental															
	Local Fund															
	Municipal															
	Aided															
	Unaided															
TOTAL																
TOTAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS		12	1,932	148	199	347	1,144	81	81	162	1,932	1,932	1,932	1,932		
PRIMARY SCHOOLS—	Departmental		2,046	10		282		612	1,032	13	97	2,033	13	2,046		
	Local Fund															
	Municipal	1	121					43	78			121		121		
	Aided	1	92					17	41	34		55	37	92		
	Unaided															
TOTAL		43	2,259	10	282	669	1,151	3	672	47	97	2,209	50	2,259		
For Girls	Departmental	4	122					37	37	65			122	122		
	Local Fund															
	Municipal															
	Aided															
	Unaided															
TOTAL		4	122										122	122		
TOTAL PRIMARY SCHOOLS		47	2,381	10	282	669	1,151	40	709	132	97	2,209	172	2,381		
GRAND TOTAL		59	4,313	158	481	1,018	2,295	122	1,069	182	178	4,141	172	4,313		

Note.—The number of girls shown in this table should correspond with the number returned under Primary and Secondary Schools in General Forms I and III. Mixed schools should be entered as boys' schools or girls' schools, according as the number of boys or of girls is greater.

N.B.—The headings prescribed by the Government and not required for this district have been omitted.

F. L. REID,
Inspector of Schools, Ajmere-Merwara.

Education.—General Table VI.
No. 54.—Return showing the Results of Prescribed Examinations in Ajmere-Merwara during the official year 1891-92.

NATURE OF EXAMINATION.	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS SENDING EXAMINERS.					NUMBER OF EXAMINERS.				NUMBER PASSED.					RACE OR CREED OF PASSED SCHOLARS.			
	Institutions under public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Eurasians and Europeans.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16a	16b	16c	16d
ARTS COLLEGES.																		
1. { First Arts					10				10	2				2			2	
{ Previous Examination																		
SCHOOLS OF GENERAL EDUCATION.																		
Matriculation { Boys	1	2	2	5	24	10		7	41	7	2			12			10	2
{ Girls								2	2				1	1				
Public Service Certificate Examination. { English					54	11	25	2	92	38	6	11		55			48	7
{ Vernacular																		
SCHOOLS OF SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.																		
1. Training School Examination { Upper					16				16	15				15			14	1
for Masters. { Lower	1			1	2				2	1				1				1
2. Training School Examination { Upper																		
for Mistresses. { Lower																		
3. Vernacular Medical Examination																		

Note.—Any other special examination, such as the intermediate or other examinations of the Punjab University, may be added to this list.
N.B.—The headings prescribed by the Government and not required for this district have been omitted.

F. L. REID,
Inspector of Schools, Ajmere-Merwara.

Education.—General Table VII.

No. 55.—Return showing the Distribution of Local Fund and Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction in Ajmere-Merwaru for the official year 1891-92.

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL FUND BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.												EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.												REMARKS.							
	IN INSTITUTIONS MAINTAINED BY LOCAL FUND BOARDS.						IN INSTITUTIONS MAINTAINED BY MUNICIPAL BOARDS.						IN INSTITUTIONS MAINTAINED BY						Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction.	Total Expenditure of Local Fund and Municipal Board on Public Instruction.												
	Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Imperial grants.	Local rates or Imperial grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Department.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or Associations.	Total Local Expenditure on Public Instruction.	Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.			Imperial grants.	Municipal Rates.	Fees.	Subscriptions.		Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Department.	Local Fund Boards.	Private persons or Associations.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.																																
Arts Colleges,																																
English																																
TOTAL																																
Secondary Schools.																																
For Boys { English																																
" Girls { Vernacular																																
TOTAL																																
Primary Schools.																																
For Boys { English																																
" Girls { Vernacular																																
TOTAL																																
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.																																
Schools for Special Instruction.																																
Training Schools for Masters																																
Training Schools for Mistresses																																
TOTAL																																
Inspection																																
Scholarships held in. { Arts Colleges																																
" { Secondary Schools																																
" { Primary Schools																																
" { Special Schools other than Training Schools.																																
Buildings and Apparatus (Special Grants only)																																
Miscellaneous																																
TOTAL																																
GRAND TOTAL																																

1.—The sum of the expenditure in columns 12 and 27 should agree with the expenditure shown in column 3 of General Table IV. 2.—The sum of the expenditure in columns 18 and 31 should agree with the expenditure shown in column 3 of General Table IV.

N. B.—The headings prescribed by the Government and not required for this district have been omitted.

